The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXIX. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1850. No 4216 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS *For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.*

STEAM TO THE HUNTER. *Until further notice the Steamers will be despatched on the following days only:—*
On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 P.M.
On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 9190

PACKET FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
(BEING THE SIXTH OF THE REGULAR LINE).
THE well-known fast sailing schooner FREDERICK GRIFFITHS, 80 tons, Higgins, master, (hourly expected) will be despatched within forty-eight hours of her arrival. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf.
November 19.
N.B. Freights and fares by this line of vessels payable in Sydney. Goods for these packets stored free of expense. 9169

CUTTER CATHERINE, for Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, will be ready to receive cargo on Thursday, and sail on Friday the 22nd instant. *For freight or passage* apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf.
9197 GEORGE NICHOLSON, Master.

FIRST PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.
THE well known packet PHŒBE, 120 tons burthen, Nickson, commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, (beds, bedding, wine, beer, and spirits found,) apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once. 8480

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
THE BRIGANTINE HIRONDELLE, W. H. Saunders, commander, will sail on Saturday, the 23rd instant. The CABIN and STEERAGE accommodations of this vessel are fully equal to any in the trade. Beds, linen, &c., and the best wines and provisions found on board.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
9031 489, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.
THE brig WILLIAM HILL, James Skey, Commander, will positively sail This Day, Wednesday, the 20th instant. Has room for a few tons freight. Superior accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
9020 489, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT.
To sail positively on Wednesday, 20th instant.
THE fine first-class brig SWAN, 240 tons, Captain Ayers, will sail as above, full or not full. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to the captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
Harrington-street.
N.B.—Freights by the above vessel will be taken at a low rate. 8350

FOR HOBART TOWN.
To sail on Saturday, the 23rd instant.
THE well-known favourite packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, commander.
This vessel has room for about twenty-five tons of freight, for which early application is necessary.
Intending passengers are requested to inspect the accommodations of this fine vessel. Beds, bed linen, wines, &c., are found on board without charge.
Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
9174 Queen-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.
THE fine new fast sailing brig SPRAY, 148 tons register, R. Scott, Master, will commence loading immediately after discharge of her inward cargo. For freight or passage apply on board; or, to
HENRY MOORE.
Millers' Point, November 2. 8012

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT,
THE favourite packet-brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 160 tons, Walter R. Todd, commander.
This vessel has been detained from unforeseen causes, beyond the term originally intended for her sailing. Her cargo is ready to go on board, and she will sail POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY MORNING next. She has room for about fifteen tons of freight and three cabin passengers. Early application is necessary on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
November 16. 9175

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND PORT COOPER.
THE A1 SHIP ORIENTAL, Taylor, Commander, 607 tons, is now ready to take in stock and cargo for the above ports, and will meet with despatch.
This ship has excellent ventilation, an unusually favourable opportunity for shippers and passengers.
For further particulars, apply to
M. E. MURNIN,
Queen-street.
November 4. 8118

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.
THE favourite packet EMMA, 135 tons register, Henry T. Fox, Commander, now lying at Willis' (Bon-Accord) Wharf, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to complete their shipments at once. 8668

FOR PANAMA,
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
To sail from Newcastle on the 1st December.
THE A1 fast-sailing teak-built Ship EMILY, John Harvey, commander, affords a desirable opportunity for passengers.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
November 14. 8805

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
TO FOLLOW THE RHONE.
THE fine fast-sailing ship YORK, Arthur, Commander, has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to H. H. Greene; or, to
R. CAMPBELL,
Circular Quay.
The new A1 barque LANARK, Captain Woodberry, will follow the York for San Francisco direct; and will sail from Sydney on or about the 1st December next. Apply as above. 8376

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
A CHARTERED SHIP.
THE FINE SHIP CADET, 465 tons, James M'Farlane, Master, will sail for the above port direct, about the end of November.
She will have room for about 100 tons of light freight, which will be taken at a moderate rate, and will also be fitted in a most comfortable manner for about thirty steerage passengers.
Has a fine poop, and cabin accommodation.
For freight or passage, apply immediately to the Captain on board; or to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
7827 Custom House.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT,
TO sail in a few days, the A1 fast-sailing ship MARIA SOMES, 785 tons register, H. J. Naylor, Commander. For freight or passage apply to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.;
or, to
Captain NAYLOR,
9166 At F. Mitchell and Co.'s, Queen's Wharf.

FOR MAURITIUS,
THE fine first-class Brig NORTH ESK, W. H. M'Cleery, commander, will clear at the Customs this day, and sail on Saturday, the 23rd instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to
BROWN AND CO.
Shippers are requested to send down their goods without delay. 7772

FIRST WOOL SHIP FOR LONDON.
THE first-class Ship MARY WHITE, J. H. Walker, Commander, 380 tons register, has only room for about 200 bales of wool, and will meet with immediate despatch. A limited number of passengers will be taken at the lowest possible rates.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.;
or,
L. AND S. SPYER.
November 8. 8288

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE Barque SALSETTE, 422 tons register, Colin Munro, Commander, has only two steerage berths disengaged, for which *immediate* application must be made to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
November 19. 9180

FOR LONDON,
THE fast-sailing first-class ship COMMODORE, 489 tons register, J. Broadfoot, Commander, will have quick despatch. Has very superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to
CAMPBELL AND CO.,
or to
7087 ROBERT HOW.

FOR LONDON.
UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY.
THE well-known and splendid teak-built ship GENERAL HEWITT, 1000 tons burthen, John Gatenby, Commander.
Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and presents a good opportunity for families proceeding to England.
For freight of wool only, and for passage, apply on board; to
BROWN AND CO.;
OR, TO
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
8897

FIRST WOOL SHIP OF THE SEASON, FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL ON THE 20TH DECEMBER.
THE A1 frigate-built PASSENGER ship BLENHEIM, 800 tons, (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons,) A. S. MOLISON, commander, will sail as above, and carries a surgeon.
For freight, or for CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, and STEERAGE passage, apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
J. B. METCALFE; or,
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
Sydney, November, 1850. 9186

TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS OF WOOL. FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL ON THE 20TH JANUARY NEXT.
THE A1 frigate-built PASSENGER ship WATERLOO, 1000 tons, (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons,) HENRY NEATBY, commander, having her dead weight and 1200 bales wool engaged, will sail punctually to her time.
For CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, OR STEERAGE passage, apply to
DONALDSON AND CO.; or,
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
Sydney, November, 1850. 9187

FOR LONDON.
TO FOLLOW THE WATERLOO.
THE new A1 frigate-built PASSENGER ship RODNEY, 800 tons, (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons.) ALEXANDER MACLEAN, commander, will be despatched about the 20th February next.
For freight or passage apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
Sydney, November, 1850. 9188

FOR LONDON,
FOR WOOL AND CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE new frigate-built ship KATE, A1, 1000 tons, Thomas Brodrick, commander.
This splendid first-class ship, only on her second voyage, will sail hence, for London direct, in all December. Has superior accommodation in her cabin for passengers, plans of which may be seen at the agents', and carries an experienced surgeon.
Application for freight or passage to be made to Captain Brodrick, on board, at Campbell and Co.'s Wharf; or, to
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
Harrington-street.
Sydney, November 7. 8290

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL ONLY.
THE superior A1 Barque DUKE OF RICHMOND, 470 tons register, Thomas Barclay, Commander, having all her dead weight on board, will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
OR,
8484 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FIRST WOOL SHIP FOR LONDON,
THE fine first-class ship SERINGAPATAM, Francis Lovell, commander, has only room for a few bales wool, and will sail about the 5th proximo. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to,
DONALDSON AND CO.; or
J. B. METCALFE.
November 18. 8998

FOR LONDON.
THE fine A1 fast-sailing Ship HOOGHLY, 467 tons register, Alexander Spence, commander; she has very superior accommodation for passengers, and a large portion of her cargo being engaged, she will be despatched early in the season. For freight or passage apply to
THACKER AND CO.,
9107 George-street.

FOR LONDON.
THE FINE BRIG SALACIA, A1, 296 tons, J. Armstrong, Commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and Co.; or
J. B. METCALFE.
November 14. 8783

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
THE first-class British built barque, VICTORIA, 358 tons register, William Linnington, commander. The Victoria having arrived in ballast, can be despatched immediately. Apply to Captain Linnington, on board; or, to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
16th November. 9002

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the cutter yacht IRIS.
Apply to JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill.
8385

SHIP TASMANIA.—£1500 wanted on bottomry of said ship. Tenders for the above sum will be received until Monday, noon. For further particulars apply to W. TUCKER, 421, George-street.
November 20. 9179

TO PAINTERS.
TENDERS will be received until Saturday morning, the 23rd instant, for certain painting and gilding on board the BRIG TWO FRIENDS, lying at Buchanan's Wharf. Specifications may be procured at the office of
9208 JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO ENGLAND.
SEALED TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received by the undersigned, until noon on Tuesday, the 26th instant, for the conveyance to Chatham of about
4 Officers
13 Women
20 Children,
with the regulated allowance of personal baggage.
Freight also required for about three tons of extra baggage.
Persons intending to tender are particularly requested to apply at this office, for conditions, and all information in connection with the above service.
T. W. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissary General.
Commissariat, New South Wales,
Sydney, November 16. 8277

THE ALPACA OR PERUVIAN SHEEP.
AT a Preliminary Meeting, held this day, at the Café Parisien, of gentlemen desirous of introducing the Alpaca into the colony of New South Wales, it was resolved to adopt measures for immediately carrying out this important object, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for that purpose, viz.:—
JOHN LAMB, ESQ., M.L.C.
G. R. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., J.P.
THOMAS HOLT, JUN., ESQ., J.P.
THOMAS S. MORT, ESQ.
GEORGE THORNE, ESQ., J.P.
FRANCIS MITCHELL, ESQ.
JAMES NORTON, ESQ.,
ORN LORD, ESQ.
With power to add to their number.
Mr. GRAHAME to act as Honorary Secretary.

The above Committee being requested to report to a meeting of the colonists favourable to this undertaking, to be held at the Café Parisien, on Thursday, the 21st November instant, at 2 P.M., it is most desirable that all parties interested in the above object should attend such meeting, or communicate to the Honorary Secretary any information they may possess with reference to the means of procuring the best description of these animals with the least delay.
The Committee particularly request that all parties desirous of co-operating with them in this undertaking, will be pleased to intimate to the Honorary Secretary the amount they are disposed to invest therein.
JOHN GRAHAME,
Honorary Secretary,
8, Jamison-street.
Sydney, November 7.

No. 50—613.
TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS are required for alterations and additions to two Verandahs at the National Schoolhouse, Upper Fort-street, Sydney; also, for the erection of a Shed, Cisterns, &c. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. Henry Robertson, Architect to the Commissioners, 99, Pitt-street. Tenders to be delivered at the Secretary's office on or before Friday, the 29th instant.
By order of the Commissioners of National Education,
W. C. WILLS, Secretary.
National Education Office,
Upper Fort-street, Sydney,
19th November, 1850. 9171

NOTICE.—LACHLAN MILLS.—The undersigned have leased the Lachlan Mills Woolwashing and Fellmongering Establishment from Mr. J. H. Atkinson. They have also taken the business of Commission Woolstaplers, as lately carried on by him at the Stores, 376, Pitt-street; and intend to carry on both in the same liberal manner in which they have hitherto been conducted.
The premises at Lachlan Mills are very extensive, and in first-rate working order, several alterations and additions having been lately made. They are now capable of washing a greater quantity of wool than any other premises in the colony. All wools committed to their care will be got up in a correct manner, and at the usual charges.
MAUD AND STEPHENS.
376, Pitt-street, Sydney, November 11. 8666

RACES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB, 1851.
THE TRIAL STAKES of five sovereigns each, with fifty sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, T.Y.C. about half a mile; colts, 8st. 7lbs.; fillies, 8st. 4lbs. The second horse to receive ten sovereigns out of the stakes. Entrance, two pounds ten shillings.
The ST. LEGER STAKES of ten sovereigns each, five sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on or before the 1st day of March, 1851, with one hundred sovereigns added for three-year-olds, one mile and a half; colts, 8st. 7lbs.; fillies, 8st. 4lbs. The second horse to receive twenty-five sovereigns out of the stakes. Entrance, five sovereigns.
The METROPOLITAN MAIDEN PLATE of one hundred sovereigns for all horses that never won an advertised prize, weight for age; distance, same as last year. The winner of the Drapers' Purse to carry 5lbs. extra. Entrance, five sovereigns.

Entrances for the Trial Stakes and St. Leger to be addressed, under cover, to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on or before Wednesday, the 1st day of January next, according to printed forms, to be obtained only of Messrs. Ford, Booksellers, George-street.
Entrances to the Metropolitan Maiden Plate to be addressed from this date as above, until further notice.
The Australian Jockey Club not having concluded arrangements for a Course upon which to hold their next meeting, beg to inform the owners of horses, that so soon as arrangements have been completed the same will be published, and in the event of some other Course being selected in the place of Homebush, the Australian Jockey Club pledge themselves to make the distances to be run in each race as nearly as possible of the same length as the distances advertised for the last Homebush Races.
The Australian Jockey Club have abolished the qualifications for entering horses, and in lieu of rule 22 of the Club, five per cent. will be deducted on the gross amount from the prizes, which will come to the first and second horses in each and every race.
S. SAMUEL, Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, September 22. 8182

SYDNEY BRANCH. ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.
FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
THE undersigned are instructed by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged, and from this date the rates will be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	5 0
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	7 6
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other Buildings of inferior construction	10 0

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings [illegible]

SECOND-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	10 0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction	12 6

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building	15 0
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between	17 6

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.
Goods not hazardous will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.
MEM.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.
Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.
Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Rosin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—
Not exceeding three months, one half of the annual premium
Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.
Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.
THACKER AND CO., Agents.
541, George-street, 4th July, 1850.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Dividend of three per cent. declared on the shares of this Bank at the annual General Meeting of Proprietors held in London on the 22nd July last, together with a bonus of 7s. 6d. per share on the paid up shares, and a like proportion of bonus (9d. per share) on the third series on which £2 10s. per share only has been paid up, with an addition of 7d. in the pound in lieu of income tax, will be payable to the colonial shareholders on and after Thursday, the 21st instant.
WILLIAM FLETCHER, Inspector.
Sydney, November 18. 9098

THE undersigned is a purchaser of Wool and Tallow, or will advance on the same, consigned to his friends, Messrs. Anthony Gibbs and Sons, London or Liverpool.
GEORGE CRAWLEY.
Macquarie-place, November 8. 8307

THE undersigned are purchasers of TALLOW, for Cash.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
7947

DOUBLOONS AND DOLLARS, purchased by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
8018 Macquarie-place.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.
No. 1, Leadenhall-street, London,
448, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

CAPITAL—£200,000 in 2000 shares.
DIRECTORS.
Edward Barnard, Esq. | John B. Elin, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq. | C. E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq. | Richard Onslow, Esq.
John H. Capper, Esq. | William Walker, Esq.
TRUSTEES
Edward Barnard, Esq. | J. H. Capper, Esq.
Edward Thomson, Esq.
BANKERS.
Union Bank of London.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Maples, Pearse, Stephens, and Maples.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.
Edward Ryley, Esq.

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR SYDNEY.
John Thacker, Esq., Hon. C. D. Riddell, M.C.
A. W. Young, Esq.
AUDITORS.
George Richard Griffiths, Esq.
Geoffrey Eagar, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
Dr. Wallace.
SOLICITOR.
James Norton, Esq.
SECRETARY.
Robert Styles, Esq.
BANKERS.
For Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, and Hobart Town,—Bank of Australasia.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.
Maitland—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent; David Sloan, Esq., Medical Referee. *Merton and Cassilis*—Michael M'Cartney, Esq., Medical Referee. *Goulburn*—John Gerard, Esq., Medical Referee. *Bathurst* — Richard Machattie, Esq., Medical Referee. *Melbourne*—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; D. J. Thomas, Esq., Medical Referee. *Launceston*—Messrs. Gleadow and Henty, Agents; Dr. Pugh, Medical Referee. *Hobart Town*—Messrs. Allport and Roberts, Agents; E. S. P. Bedford, Esq., Medical Referee. *Adelaide*—E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.
A large subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses in the colony.
Very low rates of premium, without profits, per Table No. 4, and a Table of Rates, No. 1, with profits.
No extra premium for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.
Policies may be made payable in Australasia or in London, and altered by indorsement.

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITHOUT PROFITS.
TABLE No. IV.

AGE.	ONE YEAR. £	s.	d.	SEVEN YEARS. £	s.	d.	LIFE. £	s.	d.
25	1	0	3	1	2	8	1	16	8
30	1	5	3	1	7	1	2	2	7
35	1	8	5	1	10	4	2	9	4
40	1	12	1	1	14	5	2	18	2
45	1	16	5	2	1	1	3	9	10
50	2	5	3	2	14	8	4	5	9

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITH PROFITS, PER TABLE NO. 1, FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

AGE.	LIFE. £	s.	d.	AGE.	LIFE. £	s.	d.	AGE.	LIFE. £	s.	d.
25	2	2	1	35	2	15	2	45	3	15	6
30	[illegible]										

[illegible] num, will be charged for rid[illegible] year, per annum [illegible] casualty by collision with the death from which may be assured or not, at the option of the assurer.
Prospectuses, with full table of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office.
ROBERT STYLES,
2990 Secretary.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,
487, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
Opposite the Barrack Gate.
TRUSTEES.
Gilbert Elliott, Esq.
W. H. Kerr, Esq.
T. S. Mort, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., Chairman.
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. Ebsworth, Esq. | John Fairfax Esq.
W. H. Christie, Esq. | M. Metcalfe, Esq.

MOST OF THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COUNTRY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED AGENTS.

The business of this Company is threefold.
1st. LIFE INSURANCE, which enables persons to provide for the widowed, orphans, or others, at their decease.
2nd. DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which enables persons to secure for themselves, or their nominees, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity punctually paid as long as they may live.
3rd. ENDOWMENTS for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, and 21, to enable persons to provide for the education and establishment in life of their children.

INSURANCE BRANCH.
BY the payment of a small annual Subscription a person is enabled to provide for his family at his death as securely as if he left them houses or land. Life Assurance has become almost universal in Great Britain, and numerous families are constantly being saved from absolute ruin by the forethought and providence of their parents in insuring their lives.

ANNUITY BRANCH.
Deferred Annuities, or Annuities payable in old age, are purchased by small contributions, payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. They are eminently calculated for this colony, where all classes are enabled to save a little from their incomes, beyond providing themselves with a liberal provision for the present time. *Through the instrumentality of this Society, these Annuities, and the Subscriptions for them, are protected by Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 11, from being levied upon by the Judgment of any Courts of Law in the Colony, and are therefore equivalent to Government Pensions,*—thus enabling the provident man to make the declining years of his life comfortable, by laying aside in his youth a small portion of his income.

ENDOWMENT BRANCH.
Endowments, or sums payable to persons at the age of 14, 20, and 21, are purchased in the same way as Deferred Annuities. These are very desirable for parents, whose limited incomes prevent them securing sufficient to set their children out in life, or to educate them at the proposed University, or other superior schools.
Females, whether married or single, are eligible for any of the above branches.
The profits are to be divided among the members every five years.
Forms of proposal, and all information, may be obtained at the offices of the Society from 10 to 4 daily.
WILLIAM PERRY,
5576 Secretary

CAB PHAETON.—For sale, a superior London-built Cab Phaeton, by Whitechurch, Long Acre, suited for one or two horses. Apply to JOHN GILBERT, 361, George-street, opposite the Market. 9201

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
SCHOOL OF ARTS, NOVEMBER 26.
MESSRS. STANLEY and WALLER, flattered by the unqualified success of their first Entertainment, and influenced by the wishes of their friends, beg respectfully to announce that they will give their SECOND ENTERTAINMENT, in the Theatre of the above Institution, on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th instant,
The programme will appear on Monday.
9216

METROPOLITAN AND COUNTIES
PERMANENT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
HEAD OFFICE, 486, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
NOTICE.—In order to facilitate intending Shareholders, the Board of Directors have authorised the Trustees of this Society, or either of them, Messrs. David Jones, Edward Hunt, and Ralph M. Robey, to receive the *first* monthly payments at any time between the periodical meetings of the Directors, and Scrip will be issued, on production at this office of the receipt of a Trustee for the required amount.
ROBT. A. FITZGERALD, Manager.
October 8. 8660

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Board of Directors of the Metropolitan and Counties Permanent Investment and Building Society have decided to make loans to Shareholders, on Thursday, the 5th day of December next, at 4 o'clock, P.M.; and INTENDING BORROWERS are requested to lodge with the Manager a statement of the tenure, nature, and situation of the properties to be offered as securities for such loans.—Head office, 486, George-street.
ROBERT A. FITZGERALD,
8582 Manager.

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
A FURTHER SALE TO MEMBERS OF THE RIGHTS OF ADVANCE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in addition to the advances contracted for during the last month, the Directors will be prepared, on
MONDAY, THE 2ND DECEMBER NEXT,
to make sale of further advances, at the office of the Society, at *half-past 5 o'clock, p.m., precisely.*
☞ Shareholders thus acquiring a right of advance, may submit their securities to the Board on *Monday, the 9th of December* following; and if the same be then accepted, and the title approved by the Solicitor, the full advances can be made on completed buildings on the following Friday (or within 12 days from the purchase of the right of advance); and on buildings in progress, advances at the rate of 75 per cent. on the fixed work, together with the value of the land, will be made at the discretion of the Board, whenever the party applying may be in a situation to produce the Solicitor's certificate of title, and the Surveyor's certificate of sufficient value.
CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.
Sydney, 16th November. 8975

No. 50-392 Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 29th October, 1850.
LETTING OF PROPERTIES BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, FOR THE YEAR 1851.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the Tenth day of December next, at noon, the undermentioned properties belonging to the Corporation will be let by public auction, at the Town Hall, York-street, for twelve months, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1851, both days inclusive:—
Hay, Corn, [illegible] Markets
Hay, Corn, and Cattle Markets
Market Wharf, (according to the plan to be [illegible] Hall)
Water Fountain, Hyde Park
Water Fountain, H.M. Dockyard
Water Fountain, Soldiers' Point.
The Lessees must each be prepared with two good and sufficient sureties to enter into a bond for the due fulfilment of their engagements, on the fall of the hammer.

Particulars may be obtained, and terms and conditions of sale may be seen at this office.
By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,
7762 JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.
MR. NORRIE operates daily in all cases requiring the scientific administration of Medical Galvanism. The following are a few of the diseases in which the judicious application of this most powerful agent will be found of the greatest benefit—in Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Tic Doloreux, Asthma, Deafness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Epilepsy, Hysteria, all nervous affections, and a variety of cases arising from an imperfect action of the secretions.
170, Pitt-street,
7566 Adjoining Dr. Ross' Chapel.

NOTICE.—MR. CUTHILL, Surgeon, has removed from Hancock's to Jenkins's Buildings, No. 72, George-street, opposite the English Church.
November 6. 8152

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. HENRY MARSH, Importer of Pianofortes and Music, &c., begs to announce that he has removed his business from his private residence in Jamison-street, to No. 47, Hunter-street, opposite to the Union Bank.
6, Jamison-street, November 16. 9204

H. MARSH'S Pianoforte and Music Ware-Room, 47, Hunter-street, opposite the Union Bank.

JUST RECEIVED,
Russell's celebrated Songs, 1s. each
New Ballad—The Rich Man's Bride
Mendelsohnn's Song—The Violet
The Post Horn Polka
" Magnet ditto
" Hungarian Quadrilles
" Attila ditto
" Star of the Night Waltz
" Harlequin Waltz. 9203

BATHURST BEE HIVE,
GENERAL STORES.
MR. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Senior, having determined to retire from country business at the end of the present year, has commenced
SELLING OFF!
The whole of his present stock at cost price, which will insure a
QUICK CLEARING OUT!!
The remainder of the stock unsold at the end of the current quarter will be disposed of by
PUBLIC AUCTION!!!
☞ All unsettled accounts at the end of this quarter will be placed in the Solicitor's hands for recovery WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE, OR THE LEAST RESPECT TO PERSONS.
Mr. Simmons is now remaining in Bathurst for the purpose of "winding up."
November 16. 9147

FLOOR-CLOTHS.
HARE'S Patent Floor-cloths, which are celebrated for superiority to any other in the colony, in great variety and of superb designs suitable for rooms, halls, stairs, gigs, &c., on sale at
LENEHAN'S,
Upholstery and Floor-cloth Establishment,
267, Castlereagh-street.
Spring Vans on Hire for the removal of Furniture, &c. 7150

AN OPPORTUNITY AT BATHURST.
THE Proprietor of the Bathurst Bee Hive General Stores, having resolved to retire from country business at the end of the present year, will be happy to treat with some responsible person to whom he will grant a lease of the premises for five or seven years, and also recommend the whole of his Bathurst business connexion, which is acknowledged to be the best in the district.
To a person of some capital and possessing a knowledge of business no opportunity could be more advantageous.
The stock, or any part of it, remaining at the end of the year, may be either taken at cost price, or rejected by the incoming tenant.
Letters (from principals only) to be addressed to the proprietor.
JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen.
Pitt-street South, Sydney, or
Bee Hive Stores, Bathurst.
November 16. 9150

CURES FOR THE UNCURED!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 209, High-street, Cheltenham, dated the 22nd of January, 1850.
To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a Glandular Swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an Ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of Scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for four years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the eye, besides seven others on the left arm, with a tumour between the eyes, which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital, where one of the Surgeons said that he would amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure, that if that limb were taken off, it would be then even impossible to subdue the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your Pills and Ointment a trial, and after two months' perseverance in their use, the tumour gradually began to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers perceptibly decreased, and at the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances, who could testify to the truth of this miraculous case. Three years have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady, and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly ungrateful were I not to make you acquainted with this wonderful cure, effected by your Medicines after every other means had failed.
(Signed) J. H. ALLIDAY.

CURE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, 19th Jan., 1850.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to thank you for the benefit I have received from your Pills and Ointment, which have completely cured me of the Rheumatism, under which I suffered for these last four years, at times I was so bad as hardly to be able to walk. I had tried every kind of Medicine that was recommended, without receiving any benefit. I at last thought I would give your medicines a trial, and purchased from Mr. Hollin, Chemist, of this town, two boxes; now as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well known in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with an exception of ten years I served in the 24th Regiment of Foot.
(Signed) JOHN PITT.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS' STANDING.
Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's-place, Drypool, near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for long periods together, which incapacitated him from attending to his business. He had given up all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and however wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroughly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty.
N. B. — The truth of this extraordinary statement can be vouched for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, 22, Market-place, Hull, February 20th, 1850.

CURE OF A DESPERATE CASE OF RINGWORM OF SIX YEARS' STANDING.
Lima, 13th of November, 1849.
One of the most eminent surgeons in Lima (the Capital of Peru) had a child covered with Ringworm for more than six years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endeavours to effect a cure. Not succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the most celebrated medical practitioners of the city, but nothing was found to do the child service. When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Hague, the English Chemist and Druggist, residing at No. 74, Calle de Palacio, to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which was done, and after using six large Pots of the Ointment, with a proportion of the pills, the child was radically cured, to the surprise of the whole medical profession. The name of the parent, from motives of delicacy, is withheld.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad legs	Gout
Bad breasts	Glandular swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipples
Chilblains	Sore Throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (soft)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore Heads
Contracted and stiff joints	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
	Yaws

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilised World, in Pots and Boxes, and by
J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent,
78, King-street, Sydney

SYDNEY AGENTS.
Mrs. Marshfield, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill.
Mr. Pinhey (late Alder), chemist, Parramatta-street.
Mr. Cleary, bootmaker, King-street East.
Mr. G. W. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road.
Mr. Michael Dalton, Haymarket, next Raper's.
Mr. J. Beer, Hairdresser and Tobacconist, Lower George-street, four doors from the *Herald* Office.
There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box. 4848

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

NOVEMBER 19.—Ann, American ship, 334 tons, Captain Gilbert, for Newcastle.

November 19.—Bride, schooner, 66 tons, Captain Dalmagne, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child, Miss Smith, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Boyle, and a native of the South Sea Islands.

November 19.—Tamar, steamer, 130 tons, Captain Parsons, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Glennie, and three in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Lucy, for Callao; Juno, for the South Sea Islands; Christina, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCE.

November 19.—Ann, American ship, 334 tons, Captain Gilbert, for Newcastle, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 19.—Echo, 22, Robinson, from Shoalhaven, with 900 bushels corn, 100 bushels wheat, 12 kegs butter, and 20 cans honey; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 139 bales wool, 40 bushels maize, 22 bags onions, 6 bags bran, 7 bundles sheepskins, 15 pigs, 5 calves, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 19.—Edward, 29, Hutton, for Newcastle, with sundries; Catherine, 16, Rowling, for the William River; Dove, 13, Thurston, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Gitana, 15, Foster, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Twin Sisters, 26, Bowyer, for Port Stephens, in ballast; Bride, 19, Bowden, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Columbine, 14, Coles, for the Tweed River, in ballast; Maitland, steamer, 104, Paine, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

November 19.—Katherine Stewart Forbes, barque, 457 tons, Captain Wright, from Adelaide: 188 tons copper ore, 300 dozen skins, Order.

November 19.—San Francisco, barque, 450 tons, Captain Kramer, from Hamburg via Adelaide: 29,744 bricks, 28 deals, 63 cases, 4 parcels merchandise, Kirchner and Co.; 150 boxes 106 cases merchandise, A. Druetler; 1 case 1 parcel merchandise, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 2 boxes merchandise, R. Waterston; 100 boxes 100 cases merchandise, E. F. Joncken and Co.; 5 tons rock salt, 225 cases salad oil, 3 casks glue, shipped at Adelaide.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office, as follow:—

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Wild Irish Girl, this evening, at 6.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the Swan, this evening, at 6.

PORT PHILLIP.

ARRIVALS.—November 9. Shamrock, steamer, 200 tons, Gilmore, master, from Sydney 1st instant. Elizabeth, schooner, 67 tons, Foyle, master, from Adelaide the 30th ultimo. William, schooner, 62 tons, Tizzard, master, from Sydney 28th ultimo. Margaret and Agnes, schooner, 103 tons, Ling, master, from Launceston 7th instant. 10. William Stevenson, ship, 806 tons, Williams, master, from Adelaide 30th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Qualtrough, Mrs. Harwood, Mr. Coxe, and 57 steerage passengers. 11. Cacique, barque, 160 tons, Hanson, master, from George Town 9th instant. Harriet, schooner, 29 tons, Williams, master, from Launceston. Lysander, ship, 476 tons, Lulham, from Adelaide 7th instant. Courier, ship, 1000 tons, Mellin, from Liverpool 1st Aug. Passengers—Mrs. Mellin, Mr. Thomas Dockery, Mr. Henricky, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, R. T. M'Laughlin, Esq., surgeon; and 5th in the steerage.

The Shamrock was compelled to remain in Twofold Bay three days, owing to heavy southerly gales. A short distance from the Heads some of her machinery gave way, and she was obliged to steam with one engine only.

THE GREAT CIRCLE SAILING.—The Constance has arrived at Adelaide but the Commissioners would not allow Captain Godfrey to go on the great circle route, fearing danger to the health of the emigrants if the ship were allowed to go below 40° south latitude, and to this restriction Captain G. attributes the [illegible] Good Hope parted from one anchor, and let go another which she was obliged to slip from, as she was driving towards the shore. She canted with her head towards the Umgani River, and drifted on to the rocks at the point of the Bluff. All her passengers and crew were landed on the 5th, by the lifeboats. On the 6th instant she went to pieces, and very little baggage or cargo has been saved. On the 9th, the cargo and the stores which were washed up fetched £280; and the wreck, apparel, rigging, and cargo, as it now lies, for £283. The emigrants have lost nearly all their baggage and effects.—*Observer*

The Colonist, for Hobart Town, and the Blonde, for Sydney, were set down as cleared at the Customs on the 30th July.

The Rockery sailed from Gravesend for Launceston on the 30th July; and the Anna Maria for Port Adelaide on the 27th.

The Lysander spoke the Francis Ridley, bound for Ceylon, off Cape Northumberland, on the 9th instant.

The barque Thalia, from Launceston, arrived at Mauritius on the 26th August; the barque Benjamin Heape, hence, arrived at Mauritius on the 29th August.—*Melbourne Argus.*

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.—October 26.—Constance, barque, 578 tons, Godfrey, from London and Plymouth 18th July, with 221 immigrants. 27. Trafalgar, barque, 528 tons, Wright, from the Downs July 8th, with 13 passengers and cargo. William Hyde, barque, 533 tons, Applewhaite, from London 22nd and Plymouth 28th July. Annie, brig, 177 tons, M'Lean, from the Mauritius 8th September. 28. James Gibb, barque, 600 tons, Jackson, from Plymouth 11th July, with 84 passengers. 29. Abberton, barque, 451 tons, James, from Plymouth 25th July. 31. Mary Clarke, brig, 150 tons, Bickers, from Launceston 21st October. Panama, barque, 650 tons, Watts, from London, 31st July, with 17 passengers. Delta, barque, 875 tons, G. Granz, from Plymouth 4th August, with 111 passengers. November 1. Salacia, ship, 844 tons, Brown, from Liverpool 15th July.

CLEARED OUT.—October 26. Maria Charlotta, barque, 300 tons, Mallin, for Singapore. 29. Digby, ship, 787 tons, Buchannon, for Lima, in ballast. 30. Lady Leigh, schooner, 118 tons, White, for Hobart Town. 31. Marine Plant, schooner, 142 tons, Bowden for Launceston.

The Panama arrived on Thursday evening, making two feet and a half of water, in consequence of her going on the Trowbridge Shoals on Thursday morning about five o'clock, where she remained for three hours, and ultimately got off with the loss of her false keel and stream anchors; but for the exertions of the crew, and the assistance rendered from the Trafalgar and Abberton (both lying at the light ship) she must have gone down. Fortunately, however, from incessant pumping the quantity of water in her hold did not exceed six feet. The steam tug proceeded to her at daylight yesterday morning, taking some men with her to relieve the others who were worn out, and last night's tide, being a good one, she was towed up to the port.

QUICK COMMUNICATION.—We were shown a letter that arrived by the Delta, from England in answer to one posted on the 24th April, and sent by the Trafalgar via India, the time that elapsed being only six months and seven days.

The Constance had six deaths and one birth on the passage.

The James Gibb spoke the William Morrison from Callao, bound to London, off the island of Trinidad.

The brig Jack, Captain Price, hence, arrived at Mauritius after a fine run of thirty-seven days.

If the Blackwall left Portsmouth on the 15th August, she is now out ninety-seven days, and may be hourly expected.

Cargo of the brig Annie, arrived at Adelaide, from the Mauritius: 2904 bags sugar, Garside; 225 cases olive oil, order.

The schooner Mary Jane arrived at Newcastle on Saturday, and the American brig Ark, on Sunday: the Martha, American ship, was off the Heads yesterday morning, all from San Francisco, with passengers, many of whom came on to Sydney by the Thistle steamer, arrived last night.

The Argyle, for Panama, sailed from Newcastle on Saturday morning.

The mail by the Minerva via India and Marseilles, arrived in London on the 19th July—94 days.

By late arrivals from New Zealand we learn that the John Wesley, which arrived there from the Feejees, reports the arrival at those islands on the 18th September of the Opalia, Captain Stuart, from Sydney, and that she was fast loading for this place when the John Wesley left for Auckland.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

November.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
20	WEDNESDAY	5 4	6 56	8 25	8 46

Full Moon, 2·39 A.M., November 20.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE Adelaide papers contain English news to August 3rd.

The Australian Bill, as amended in the House of Lords, was agreed to by the House of Commons on the 1st August. An account of the proceedings will be found among our English extracts.

Parliament was to be adjourned on the 19th August by the QUEEN in person; HER MAJESTY was to embark for Scotland the same day.

A singular story was afloat about an attempt to assassinate Lord JOHN RUSSELL. It looked very much like a made up tale.

The attempts to prevent the building for the Great Industrial Exhibition from being erected in Hyde Park had failed; the ground was formally given over to the Commissioners on the 30th July.

A dreadful conflagration had occurred in Philadelphia. The following is an account of the destruction caused: houses and stores burnt, 367; bodies found, 19; since dead, 3; missing, about 15; wounded, 90; loss of property, 1,000,000 dollars; insured, only 368,000 dollars.

The battle between the Danes and Germans was considered so decisive, that it was probable the war would not be continued.

In France, the government was sufficiently strong to carry all its measures, and was passing acts against the press and against public assemblages more severe than any that were attempted by the Orleans government.

THE COLONIAL REFORM SOCIETY.

OUR readers may perhaps remember, that when we first noticed the formation of the Colonial Reform Society, we expressed an earnest hope that the association would be an instrument of much good to the colonies. We have lately had some cause to fear, however, that our anticipations were likely to be disappointed. Notwithstanding the zealous exertions of those of the members who hold seats in Parliament to procure such modifications of the Australian Government Bill as were deemed by the Society to be desirable and [illegible] and the measure passed through both Houses without change in its most objectionable features. Thus defeated in its first campaign, the Society, it was thought, would be disheartened, and ere long dispersed. The "happy family," as it was sneeringly styled, could be happy no longer, and must be broken up. We rejoice to find that the fact is otherwise. The speeches delivered at the Society's annual dinner in July last, as reported by the *Morning Chronicle*, and copied into our columns of yesterday, show plainly that the spirit of combination amongst its members remained strong as ever, and that the experience of their first year's associated existence had only brightened their hopes for the future, and taught them how to husband and augment their resources.

The Colonial Reform Society must now, in fact, be regarded as an institution permanently established. So long as there shall be colonial grievances to redress, in whatever part of the colonial empire of Great Britain, and so long as there shall be such men as Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, and Lord MONTEAGLE, and Mr. ADDERLEY, to feel a generous interest in the affairs of their colonial fellow-subjects, so long will this valuable association be true to the noble cause it has so nobly espoused. Its durability and usefulness are all the more promising from the fact of its not being, in the English sense of the term, of a *political* character. This indeed was shown by Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, who pointed to the significant fact that the Society was composed of all classes of politicians—of Whigs, Tories, Conservatives, and Radicals—of Free Traders and Protectionists. Widely as they differ on questions of domestic policy, they are agreed as one man in wishing to advance the freedom and prosperity of the colonies, and find no practical difficulty in uniting their energies for that one definite purpose. To collect sound information on all matters relating to colonial interests, and to make this information the basis of their joint operations in Parliament, are the two leading objects avowed by their noble Chairman, Lord MONTEAGLE. "There were none of them," said his lordship, "connected with the two Houses of Parliament who were not aware that there were two great difficulties with which they had had to contend. The first was the want of information with regard to the colonies; the other was the want of that co-operation among themselves which would enable them, not only in one but in both Houses of Parliament, to lay down certain fixed principles, and to adhere to their practical application. These were the two great difficulties for the removal of which the members of the association had united together."

It is gratifying to observe, that notwithstanding the little success which attended the Society's struggles on certain provisions in the Australian Colonies Bill, its members do not regard their labours as lost. As one of the fruits of those labours, they refer to the celebrated speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Colonial Policy, not doubting that but for the Colonial Reform Society that speech would never have been made. "It was likewise in a great measure due to this Society," said the honorable Baronet, the member for Southwark, "that the Government had agreed upon a constitution to be given to the Cape of Good Hope, and that such a discussion had taken place on the Australian Colonies Bill—*the fullest discussion that had ever yet taken place on a colonial subject*. He should think, therefore, that the thanks of the colonies at large were due to the efforts made by this Society." We heartily subscribe to this claim on colonial gratitude, and only wish that some fitting means could be devised for conveying to the Society the grateful acknowledgments of our own colony.

This was in some measure done by our late representative, Mr. LOWE, whose brilliant speech opens with an expression of thanks, on behalf of the colonists, to those members of Parliament who had so warmly advocated our cause. But unfortunately this gentleman's eloquence is usually marred either by some display of ill temper, or by some misrepresentations on points of fact. In the present instance, besides his exaggerated wrath against Earl GREY, whom he declared to be "detested with a unanimity and fervour which were perfectly edifying," the learned ex-member for Sydney is said to have made a furious onslaught on the Colonial Press. We regret the London reporters have not deemed it worth while to tell us in what the onslaught consisted, and what particular portion of the Press was selected for its victim. We have no doubt, however, as to the quarter upon which the orator's wrath was poured, nor as to the provocation which called it forth. By way of showing that Mr. LOWE did not hold the high position in this country which divers members of Parliament had supposed, Earl GREY read to the House of Lords an extract from a Sydney newspaper, penned shortly after Mr. LOWE's departure for England, and by no means complimentary to his political status in the colony. But as his Lordship did not *name* the paper, Mr. LOWE, as we have reason for believing, at once jumped to the conclusion that the culprit was none other than the journal now before the reader. Here the learned gentleman was wide of the mark, and dealt his blows upon an innocent party. But let that pass.

A graver matter is Mr. LOWE's misrepresentation of the state of public feeling in New South Wales as regards British ascendancy. "Rebellion prospered in Canada, resistance at the Cape: the lesson," quoth he, "will not be lost on Australia." "When the last link of those chains which you now refuse to remove shall be wrenched asunder, the sun of British ascendancy," quoth he again, "will set on the Australian continent for ever." This is very pretty, but very silly withal. It is worse than silly; it conveys an impression altogether contrary to the truth. The people of this country are fully alive to their political rights, and well know how to assert them at proper times and by proper means. But they are not such fools as to dream of rebellion. The ridiculous failure of a late [illegible] fathers, might have led Mr. LOWE, had he been then in our midst, to speak on that subject in more measured terms than those just quoted. The colonists have full confidence in British justice; and it is the cherished wish of their hearts that the sun of British ascendancy may long shed its glory upon the land in which they dwell.

A REPORT of the proceedings of the City Council, the Meterological Table, report of the Meeting to establish a Mechanics' Institute at Parramatta, news from Bathurst and Berrima, a report of the Church Missionary Meeting at Maitland, and late English News, (including the adoption of the Lords' Amendments to the Australian Bill), will be found in the Supplement to this morning's *Herald*.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOME.

No. 5.

IF you would not be disappointed at sea, do not give the reins too much to hope. Whenever we had a fair wind, one and all seemed to be seized with a mania for uttering such speeches as this: "Well! we did 220 miles yesterday: why, let me see,—in five-and-twenty days,—only think, in *twenty-five days*, we shall be in all human probability walking down Cheapside." It is of no use for any one to suggest possible foul winds for many days together. Such a person is scouted as a kill-joy, and is sure to lose any popularity he may otherwise have acquired. How universally do men ashore and afloat love to be taken in by others, and to take in themselves. Who was it said, that the best of life consisted in being well deceived?

Well did we deceive ourselves, with positive prognostications of arrival in London, within a hundred days of our departure from Sydney. Such a scamper as we made of it to the Horn! And then, although we had a bit of a check just before we entered the southern tropic still how amply amends were made to us by the beautiful run we had (almost entirely without calms) through both tropics. When we were only twenty days' sail from England, we could not see how with average luck we could make more than a ninety-six days' passage of it. But, alas! what a change came o'er the spirit of the Waterloo dreams when in the neighbourhood of the Western Islands, and just before we entered the British Channel, we got nothing but stiff easterly breezes for upwards of a fortnight together. "Well! this *is* an unmitigated staggerer. Who looked for this just *here?* (being the peculiar region of easterly winds at certain seasons). Well, steam navigation certainly has its advantages. If we were in an American steamer now, how she would thrash away against this. How's her head? Oh Lord! There she is again, almost going back to Sydney. Well, I certainly call this rather provoking, *just here*." Their reverse of fortune damps the wit of the cuddy table, and even our good-tempered captain scowls along the deck looking to windward, as if almost inclined to make a personal thing of it with the weather.

Still we have a few little episodes to relieve our condition. One day we speak and do flag-talk with a vessel—the Watkins, from California, bound for Liverpool. We communicate as usual latitudes and longitudes, and we put the following questions:—

"Had fever diminished in San Francisco when you left?"

"Much the same,—neither better nor worse."

"How was trade?"

"Pretty well, and plenty of —— gold."

It was some time before Watkins flagged out this last word, and as we expected that particular word and no other, a general shout on our deck attested our sensibility at this exciting combination of letters, and at the dingy looking Watkins, which told us she herself had half a ton of the golden God on board. The next event is the sighting and talking with a Greek vessel, and as we get into the track of American and West Indian ships, we see three or four sail almost daily.

At last, despite of easterly's and everything else, we are told that we are actually in the Channel, and that Devonshire is somewhere off on the larboard beam. Devonshire! Veritable Devonshire! one of the most delightful counties of astonishing old England. Now do fidgets prevail with a vengeance. One nervous lady divides her time between packing her boxes, and coming on deck to look over the side towards —— Devonshire. It is Sunday morning, bright, bracing, and fresh. Some nine or ten sail are seen standing in one direction or another in the distance. About 10 o'clock, A.M., we observe a little cutter standing towards us from —— Devonshire. We range up along the poop and stare at the approaching little craft as perseveringly as the British public have been for the last month staring at the Hippopotamus in the Zoological Gardens of London. How we all admire the gallant manner in which the little forty-tonner is worked by her hardy crew of four in a heavy sea, and a strong breeze of wind. We are before the wind, so she edges up, and as she falls astern, the following short dialogue occurs between the owner of the cutter and our skipper.

The Cutter. What ship is that, sir, and where are you from?

Waterloo. The Waterloo, from New South Wales.

The Cutter. How long are you out?

Waterloo. A hundred and five days.

The Cutter. Will you haul up and let me land your mail?

Waterloo. I don't like to lose any of this breeze, bowling away with studding sails set.

A little reflection, however, induces our skipper to alter his mind. The cutter, which at the first answer had fallen far astern, seeing now that we were taking in sail to haul up, came spanking up again at her best pace. When within about two hundred yards of us, a fine little boat is shot over the cutter's side by her crew, and three of them get into her, and make for our ship. To see the intense interest with which one and all stared at the proprietor of the cutter as he came up the ship's side, you would have thought that a Devonshire man was some extraordinary animal of an extinct class now revived for the occasion. He was a weather-beaten iron-visaged old fellow, his face worn into furrows with many a storm, and red of course with grog and hardships. He seemed to understand his business, for, knowing that he would be persecuted with innumerable questions for European News, he at once cut into the cuddy as fast as he could go, and then commenced to the assembled audience (who had rushed in after him) as follows:—"Queen Adelaide is dead. The French Minister is withdrawn from the Court of London, because Lord Palmerston and the British Government will have it their own way in Greece; they say there'll probably be a war; here are several *Times'es* and other papers (holding them up),—and does any one want to go on shore?"

This short speech, uttered amidst much interruption, was very effective. One lady cried "Fine old man! what a very fine old man?" The man being one of the commonest old tars out of Torbay—but any new face just fresh from Devonshire is, I suppose, fine under similar circumstances. The fine old man, however, had a keen eye to the main chance. "Now," said Mr. Fanning," "here are one, two, three of us going on shore, what will you take us for?" "Two pounds a piece, sir." "No, we'll give you one." "Get ready, sir." And thus dropping most coolly one half of his demand, the bargain was struck. In a few minutes the mail and the three passengers were in the boat, and making for the cutter, which is hauled up a little distance off, and in a few minutes more we see our late companions safely making the cutter's deck, the boat is quickly hauled in, and away stands the tight little craft for her native Devonshire. We soon clap on the muslin, and bowl away again at eight knots for our destination—London. By ten o'clock at night we sight one of the lights at the Isle of Wight, and retire to rest, [illegible]

When we arose at six o'clock the next morning, we found the land high and bluff on our larboard beam. Once again we saw the far-famed white cliffs of Old England, the high land of Beachy Head. We run along the coast, sighting Pevering Bay, until we come to a very fine view of the ancient and now beautiful town of Hastings. A little beyond the town we may see with the naked eye the field on which, upwards of eight hundred years ago, William the Norman defeated English Harold, and changed the dynasty of our country. It was difficult now to know what to look at, for you felt that if you looked too long at one object you might lose the sight of another and still more interesting one. The vessels were now in such vast numbers round about us, most of them standing the same way, that I endeavoured several times to count them, but could not do so,—they were so much in each other's way. It was gratifying to find that our Waterloo passed everything. Even the Navarino, with which we had a short run, and which made the fine passage of 98 days from Port Phillip, we pass with ease. But now we can look at little except the shore, or we may say the shores, for the opposite coast of France we can see as plainly as we can that of England. Presently we pass Dungeness. Next we sight Folkestone. On shore we see the railway train darting along to London; and from the land, steamers are darting off to the opposite coast of France, which is reached in about two hours. French fishing boats and English fishing boats, blessedly regardless and apparently unconscious of recalled ministers and of impending war, pursue their peaceful pursuit in the Channel, common to both. Dover, and the gloomy looking battlements of its ancient castle, are now in sight. We looked with respect at the long range of Martello towers, standing at regular intervals along the shore, always ready for France. Walmer Castle, the Iron Duke's residence, is a striking feature in the landscape of this neighbourhood. Whilst singling out each successive object with our glasses, the wind leaves us—it falls almost a dead calm; and a little a-head of us we can see that "all in the Downs a fleet is moored." A boat puts off from the shore for passengers, and here we lose our Frenchman, Mr. Owen, Captain Lethbridge, and several others. I have a great desire to go myself, but packing has commenced, and it seems scarcely fair to leave all this to one's better-half. At about 5 o'clock in the evening, a steam tug bears down upon us, and, after some bargaining, she takes the Waterloo in tow, and soon whips us past Ramsgate, Margate, the Nore, &c., and breaks one of her engines in the night, some seven or eight miles below Gravesend. In the morning we come on deck, to find ourselves ignominiously at anchor, whilst steamers innumerable, colliers, &c., &c., are passing us both up and down. To aggravate our situation, it is now blowing rather hard, the river is very rough, and no boat cares to run down to us from Gravesend, and take us out of our *now* floating prison. We have, however, the consolation of being well stared at by every steamer-load of pleasure seekers; from which we infer that the Waterloo looked very handsome "broadside on."

At length, down comes Mr. Ilbury, the Custom House agent, to see who wants his useful services in getting their goods through that abominable institution, Her Majesty's Customs. We soon arrange to go up to Gravesend with him, in his boat, and by three o'clock in the day are safely in that snug and comfortable little watering place, whence the swiftest steamers of the world start about every half-hour, or oftener, for London. I and Mr. Skinner get into one of these floating wonders, and under the excitement of a band of music, and a crowded deck, we are soon steaming it up the river, at the rate of about eighteen knots an hour.

IMPORTANT SALE.—CARGO OF THE MOA.—This large shipment of very superior humpback oil, patent wool-lashing, and Kawrie pine, will be sold without any reserve, by Mr. George A. Lloyd, at Botts' Wharf, this morning, at 11 o'clock.—*Communicated.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice DICKINSON and a special Jury of four.

WAGER v. HARTLEY.

Mr. BROADHURST, in opening this case, said, it was an action on the case, commonly called an action for a criminal conversation. The defendant has denied that he was guilty of the offences laid to his charge. The learned counsel said the facts of the case were simple enough—the plaintiff was a ship's carpenter, and in that capacity shipped on board the Clarkstone whaler, sailing out of this port. Long prior to the last voyage he made in that vessel, the plaintiff married his present wife; she was then about eighteen, and he was about twenty years of age. When he joined the Clarkstone, he made provision for the support of his wife, giving her an order on the owners of that vessel to receive so much per month. During his absence, she received that money. Shortly after the plaintiff left, his wife commenced to live in a state of adultery with the defendant—a boot and shoemaker, residing in Parramatta-street. There would be no doubt in the proof of the criminal conversation; for it will be shown that even at the present time the plaintiff's wife and the defendant were living as man and wife. No doubt, said the learned counsel, that the plaintiff and defendant are in a humble sphere of life, but that was no reason, he would hope, that the Jury should not award ample damages to the plaintiff, as a compensation for one of the greatest injuries that a married man can have inflicted on him.

From the evidence adduced, the case for the plaintiff was fully proved. It was shown, in addition to the ordinary proof, that Mrs. Wager received £2 per month during the absence of the plaintiff in the Clarkstone.

Mr. FOSTER, for the defence, admitted that under some circumstances the seduction of a man's wife might be the greatest injury that could happen. There were a variety of gradations, however, in that injury, and it would behove a jury, in assessing damages for such an injury, to see how a plaintiff valued the society of his wife. If, therefore, it were shown, that the plaintiff here was regardless of that society, he had no right to ask for damages. If he were rightly instructed, he would show by the testimony of numerous witnesses, that the plaintiff had not treated his wife with that affection due to an exemplary wife. He ill-treated her in all sorts of ways; he threatened to turn her away shortly after he was married; he further struck her, and no doubt went to sea to get rid of her, having, before doing so, taken up with an another woman. In conclusion, he contended, on the evidence, the wife of the plaintiff seduced the defendant, and not the defendant her.

The evidence on the part of the defendant went to prove that the plaintiff and his wife were living on very unhappy terms, he constantly squabbling and beating her.

Mr. BROADHURST replied.

His HONOR told the Jury that if they believed the plaintiff's evidence, there was no doubt he was entitled to a verdict, with such damages as they thought under all the circumstances, as detailed in evidence, would be a reasonable compensation for the injury done. In assessing the damages, they would take into consideration, if they believed it, the evidence adduced by the defendant.

The Jury retired and found a verdict for the plaintiff, £35 damages.

Attorney's for the plaintiff, Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy; and for the defendant, Mr. Redman.

BROCKSTAYNE AND WIFE v. LEATH.

Mr. BROADHURST, in opening the case, said it was an action of trover, to recover the value of a grey gelding, once the property of the late Edward Daniel Cohen, Mrs. Brockstayne being his administratrix. The first count of the declaration alleges the conversion in the life time of the deceased; the second count laying the conversion after the death of Cohen. The defendant has pleaded not guilty, that Cohen was not possessed of the horse, nor the plaintiffs. The late Mr. Cohen gave the horse in question to a man to take to the defendant's place, to be turned out. It was duly taken there and received; but when the possession was demanded, the defendant refused to deliver it up.

An old man of the name of Brackley, proved taking the horse in question to the defendant's, some three years since, to be turned out. He valued the horse at £10. It was shown that of the horse was demanded on the part of the plaintiffs, an offer being made to pay any demand he might make for its keep; the defendant at first said he knew nothing about it, and then said he would not give it up.

Mr. DARVALL, after commenting upon the plaintiffs' evidence, said his client's answer to the action was simple. The fact was, that the horse, in the first instance, was agisted with the defendant, he having the right of purchase, which he afterwards effected, and luckily there was evidence of the payment.

Witnesses were then called, who clearly proved that Mr. Cohen had sold the horse to the defendant for £6.

Mr. BROADHURST replied, and submitted that the story of the defendant's witnesses was a concocted one; had it been true, the defendant would have told the same, when the possession of the horse was demanded on the part of the plaintiff.

His HONOR shortly summed up.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Yarnton; and for the defendant, Mr. Iceton.

ESSWORTH v. B. S. HILL.

Mr. FISHER (with whom was Mr. BROADHURST,) opened the pleadings, to the effect that the first count was on a promissory note, dated the 11th of January, 1849, for the sum of £38 5s. 4d., made in favour of the plaintiff, as manager of the old Commercial Bank. The declaration also contained the common count for interest. The defendant pleaded as to the common count the general issue, and as to the whole declaration, a plea that the causes of action accrued before his, the defendant's, estate was sequestrated.

Mr. FOSTER, for the defendant, the issue on the pleadings being upon him, then stated that the plea of insolvency had been framed strictly in accordance with the terms of the 99th section of the Insolvent Act. The section was in effect as follows: that when any insolvent's certificate had been allowed, he may plead to any action brought for any debt or demand due at the time his estate was surrendered or adjudged sequestrated, proved, or by the Act made proveable, against the estate, that the cause of action accrued before his estate was sequestrated, and may give the insolvent Act and the special matter in evidence. It would be shown that the defendant's estate had been sequestrated, and that he had proved the debt in question against it. Therefore, in the terms of the section, he would submit, that the certificate afterwards granted was a discharge to the claim now sued on. It was not now for the plaintiff to say that the debt in question was not proveable against the estate. He had proved it and voted in respect of it.

The proceedings from the Insolvent Court in the defendant's estate were produced: The plaintiff made an affidavit of debt aganist the estate for £38 5s. 4d. It appeared that the plaintiff took part in one of the meetings holden in the estate, and that a certificate was granted in October, 1849, to the defendant, wherein it was recited that his estate was sequestrated on the 13th December, 1848. The note itself was put in, and it was shown that it was exhibited by the plaintiff in the Insolvent Court.

Mr BROADHURST then, for the plaintiff, addressed the Jury. He said, he would call some additional evidence. The case involved a point of law, and which must eventually be brought before the full Court, so that he would not argue it at any length. The answer to the action was, that the defendant's certificate was no discharge to the plaintiff's claim. The note sued on was dated on a day subsequent to the date of the defendant's sequestration. This being the case, he would submit that this was such a debt that was not proveable against the estate of the defendant, so that his certificate, even according to the 99th section of the act, would be no discharge. The fact was, the plaintiff had proved this note, but finding that he had done so under a misapprehension of the facts, wrote a note to the Official Assignee of the estate, seeking to withdraw his proof. It will be shown that the plaintiff had proved another debt against the estate, so that the actings were referrable to this last proof. It was shown that the plaintiff had proved a judgment debt for £127 4s. against the estate, and after having proved on the note sued on, wrote to the official assignee to withdraw his proof as to this. The plaintiff received no dividend on the note in question.

Mr. FOSTER replied, pointing out that if the debt were improperly proved, the plaintiff ought to have gone to the full Court to have had the debt expunged; not having done this, but otherwise having availed himself of the debt, he was debarred from saying now, that the debt was not proveable in the Insolvent Court.

His HONOR, in leaving the case with the Jury, intimated, that if they were inclined to adopt his ruling as to the law of the case, their finding would soon be arrived at. He said he was of opinion that the promissory note sued on was not a proveable claim against the estate of the defendant, as it came into existence subsequent to the date of the act of insolvency. The plaintiff, however, having proved in point of fact the note in question, the proposition arose, was the plaintiff thereby estopped or debarred from urging now that it was not proveable? He thought not, though it would have been otherwise had the defendant's position been thereby altered; as for instance, had the plaintiff received a dividend on the proof. He would, therefore, advise them to find a verdict for the plaintiff, for the amount of the note.

The Jury found accordingly.

Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Carr; and for the defendant, Mr. Rowley.

The Nisi Prius Court will not sit to day. The Court will sit in its insolvency and equity jurisdictions.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Pendray the elder, an adjourned single meeting, further adjourned until noon on Friday.

MEETING THIS DAY.

In the estate of John Terry Hughes, at noon, to proceed under an order of Court as to his certificate.

MEETING TO-MORROW.

In the estate of William Melville, a second meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—On the Premises of Mr. J. Yeomans, King-street, near York-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Furniture, Cooking Apparatus, Settles, Forms, Shop Fittings, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms at 11 o'clock, 500 Woolpacks, 35 Rolls Bagging, Sundries.

MR. J. H. ATKINSON.—At his Stores, Circular Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MR. STEWART.—At the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses; at the Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, 16 Colts, 1 Entire Horse, 3 Fillies.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Woollens and Trimmings.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At Botts' Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Humpback Oil, Wool-lashing, and Kaurie Pine, ex Moa, from Auckland.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, the Raven Steamer, exclusive of Machinery, as she now lies at the Hunter River Company's Wharf, Sussex-street; Byass' Bottled Ale and Porter, Bass' Ale in Hogsheads, Chocolate, Senett, Mess Beef.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dwelling house, Garden, and Paddock, comprising 16 acres, at Camperdown, Two Cottages, New Slaughter-house, Cattle and Sheep Pounds, with Land, at Parramatta, 50 Acre Farm at the Punchbowl, Liverpool Road, 30 Acres of Land at Botany, 10 Acres of Land at the rear of Bello Retiro, on the Newtown Road.

POLICE OFFICE.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, with Alderman Egan, Mr. Brenan, and Mr. M'Lerie, were the sitting magistrates yesterday. Neither of the roster magistrates attended. The business, however, was very light, and the Court adjourned shortly after eleven o'clock. The roster for Bench duty today contains the names of the following justices:—Mr. J. R. Holden, Councillor [illegible]

MUNICIPAL.—Mr. Alderman Nicholson has been elected Mayor of Melbourne, and Dr. Thompson has been re-elected Mayor of Geelong.

FORGERY.—About noon of yesterday, Charles Walker was given into custody by Mr. Henderson, of the Bank of Australasia, for uttering as true a forged cheque for the payment of £10, purporting to be signed "George Thorn," and a man named John M'Dermott as accessary thereto. Walker says he is a seaman, and received the cheque from a man now at sea; M'Dermott says he knows nothing more of the matter than that Walker, who is a stranger, requested that he would show him the Bank of Australasia, in consequence of which he went with him.

VIOLENT ASSAULT BY A MANIAC.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named Thomas Doolan was apprehended for having committed a violent assault on one James Irwin, while he was at work at a building somewhere near the Darlinghurst Gaol. Doolan had been just discharged from Gaol, where he had been committed by the Police Bench for either seven or fourteen days, in default of finding sureties for his good behaviour; he walked up to the place where Irwin was at work, seized hold of a kind of fork, used by builders in mixing mortar, and with it inflicted one or more wounds on Irwin's head, which felled him instantly, and to all appearance as good as dead. The poor man was taken to Dr. Smith, residing in the neighbourhood, by whom the wounds were dressed, and the man recovered to some degree of recollection. While we rejoice that the wounds are not of so immediately fatal a character as by the bystanders they were supposed to be, yet we regret to say that Dr. Smith considers that Irwin is in very dangerous circumstances. This Doolan, we are informed, has been many times—perhaps twenty times during the past seven years, apprehended by the police or given into custody by others as of unsound mind. This was the ground of his apprehension on the last occasion of his appearance before the Bench, when the sentence was passed from which he had just been liberated, when he made the murderous attack above described.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—Between eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening, constable Twitchett apprehended a man named Michael Dwyer, on suspicion of having stolen two checked shirts, which he found him offering for sale at a house in Clarence-street. Dwyer made several statements to the constable as to the manner in which he became possessed of the shirts. He was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, by whom he was remanded until to-day, so that inquiry might be made.—Yesterday, Ann Campbell, who was taken into custody for having in her possession a frock, which had an hour or two before been stolen from the back of a house in George-street, where it had been hung out to dry, was again put into the dock. A female stepped into the witness-box, who identified the frock as her property, and deposed that it was stolen from her premises between 12 and 1 on Saturday, not long after her servant had hung it out. Having seen in the *Herald* that a woman was given into custody by Mr. Asher for offering to pledge a frock, which he suspected had been stolen, witness proceeded to the Police Office to see if it was the same that had been stolen from her. The prisoner was then committed to take her trial for stealing.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday night, two women, named Butters and Miller, as they were proceeding home, were stopped near the cut on the Parramatta road, by four men, one of whom was armed with a pistol, which he presented, and threatened to blow their brains out in the event of their making any noise or resistance. After overhauling the women, and possessing themselves of all the money they could find, to wit, 15s. on the two, the brave fellows took to their heels.

Mr. Charles Newton has requested us to direct the attention of the woollen drapers and tailors to his sale of woollens and trimmings, which takes place this day, at 11 o'clock.—*Communicated.*

STEALING IN A DWELLING.—About six o'clock yesterday morning, as constable Kelly was on duty in Kent-street, he was accosted by a man named Simmonton, a seaman of the Helen S. Page, who said that he had been robbed at a disorderly house, kept by a man named Brown, in Union-lane, of a purse containing one five-dollar, and one ten-dollar piece (Californian gold coinage), and about 18s. 6d. in British silver money. The constable, in searching the room in which Simmonton said he lay, found, under another bed, a purse claimed by the prosecutor, and in it was a ten-dollar piece, and 5s. in silver. On searching Brown, the constable found 32s. in silver. The sailor gave Brown in charge for robbing him, and the constable apprehended, as accessary, the woman who took the prosecutor to the house. They were yesterday brought before the bench, and remanded for further inquiry.

THE RAVEN STEAMER.—Mr. Samuel Lyons reminds intending purchasers of his sale, this day, at the mart, at eleven o'clock, of the above vessel as she now lies at the Hunter's River Steam Company's Wharf, Sussex-street, where she can be inspected up to the hour of sale, after which Byass' bottled ale and porter, ale in hogsheads, chocolate, senett, mess beef.—Communicated.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.—Mort and Brown beg to direct the attention of the public to their important sale, at their Rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock, of splendid properties at Camperdown, Parramatta, Punchbowl, and Botany; also of ten acres of land adjoining the beautiful residence of Bello Retiro.—Communicated.

ENGLISH NEWS

THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF SIR R. PEEL.

(From the Lancet.)

LAST week it was our painful duty to describe the injuries received by the late universally lamented Sir Robert Peel at the time of his fatal accident, as far as they were ascertained by his professional attendants. After reading the authentic statement which we were enabled to publish, there could be but one opinion as to the extraordinary and unusual nature of those injuries. We believe that the lesions caused by the injury present a case in surgery without a precedent. Dissatisfaction has been expressed in some quarters because a decisive examination of the patient was not insisted upon within a few hours after the accident, to that the extent of the injuries might have been ascertained. Remarks, too, have been made respecting the slight amount of medical and surgical treatment resorted to by his professional advisers. These observations could only be made from misapprehension respecting the powers of endurance, and the constitutional peculiarities of the great statesman whose loss is so profoundly deplored. We believe his two principal attendants—Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Hodgson, than whom the world could not produce more able and judicious surgeons—entertained from the first but little hopes of his recovery. Their apprehensions were based upon a long and intimate knowledge of the physical organisation and nervous temperament of the patient. Mr. Hodgson, we know, had attended Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth for upwards of thirty years, and Sir Benjamin Brodie had also enjoyed a long professional intercourse with him. It will be remembered that after the fatal accident Sir Robert Peel fainted several times before he reached his house in Whitehall Gardens, and again upon his seeing Lady Peel. His excessive sensibility to pain had always been most remarkable. Like Cicero, Demosthenes, and other renowned orators, his nervous system was so finely and delicately wrought, as to render him singularly impatient and sensitive under suffering. It is probable that a more striking example of this physical and mental peculiarity was never witnessed. Only three weeks before his death, he was visiting the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, with one of his daughters, when a small monkey jumped suddenly upon his hand; he immediately fainted, and remained much affected by the incident during two or three hours. On another occasion, his thumb was injured by being squeezed through the shutting of a door; and the pain, though not more than is common in such cases, caused him to faint several times in succession. With such a condition of the nervous and vascular systems, we need not wonder that serious results should have been apprehended on the late unfortunate occasion. It is not surprising that Sir Robert should have been unable to bear the ordinary bandages, or that a minute manipulation of the injured parts was not thought advisable. The question is suggested—whether the result would have been different if the sufferer had been treated like an ordinary patient in a public hospital? But to this a second question may be added. If a thorough surgical examination had been insisted upon, it is quite possible, nay, even probable, that Sir Robert Peel might have died under the operation; or, if he had not died, that the gravest complications might have arisen from the suffering and distress caused by the necessary manipulations. Of these dangers Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Hodgson must have been thoroughly conscious, and we are inclined to give our full entire concurrence to the judicious treatment they observed. With one of the most valuable lives in the kingdom under their hands, they were not justified in incurring such additional risk and danger. It would have been held as a disgrace to the profession through all time, had such a man been obviously destroyed by the *nimia diligentia*. We are sure, upon due consideration, that such would be the opinion of all surgeons of judgment and experience.

DECISION OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE proposition of Mr. Paxton for the building in Hyde Park has been accepted, and the amount of the contract is £87,000. For this sum the building is to be constructed, and all the materials are to remain the property of Mr. Paxton, to be removed by him, or otherwise as parliament may hereafter ordain. Mr. Paxton's plan is a building chiefly of glass—in fact, a huge but elegant glass-house. The great feature in its erection is, that no stone, brick, or mortar will be necessary. All the roofing and upright sashes will be made by machinery fitted together and glazed with rapidity, most of them being finished previous to being taken to the place, so that little else will be required on the spot than to fit the finished materials together. The whole of the structure will be supported on cast-iron columns, and the extensive roof will be sustained without the necessity for interior walls for this purpose. If removed after the exhibition, the materials may be sold for more advantageously than a structure filled in with bricks and mortar, and some of the materials would bring in full half the original outlay. Complete ventilation has been provided, by filling in every third upright compartment with luffer-boarding, which would be made to open and shut by machinery; the whole of the basement will be filled in after the same manner. The currents of air may be modified by the use of coarse open canvas, which, by being kept wet in hot weather, will render the interior of the building much cooler than the external atmosphere. In order to subdue the intense light in a building covered with glass, it is proposed to cover all the south side of the upright parts, together with the whole of the roofs outside, with calico or canvas, tacked on the ridge rafters of the latter. This will allow a current of air to pass in the valleys under the calico, which will, if required, with the ventilators, keep the air of the house cooler than the external atmosphere. To give the roof a light and graceful appearance, it is to be on the ridge and furrow principle, and glazed with sheet glass. The ridge and valley rafters will be continued in uninterrupted lines the whole length of the structure and be supported by cast iron beams. These beams will have a hollow gutter formed in them to receive the rain water from the wooden valley rafters, which will be thence conveyed through the hollow columns to the drains. These drains will be formed of ample dimensions under the whole of the pathways throughout. The floors of the pathways to be laid with trellis-boards, three-eighths of an inch apart, on sleeper joists. This kind of flooring is both economical and can always be kept clean, dry, and pleasant to walk upon. The gallery floors are to be close boarded. No timber trees need be cut down, as the glass may fit up to the boles of trees, leaving the lower branches under the glass during the exhibition; but Mr. Paxton does not recommend this course, as, for the sum of £250, he would engage to remove and replace every living tree on the ground, except the large old elms opposite to Prince's-

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http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1510201

gate. Only a few years ago the erection of such a building as the one contemplated would have involved a fearful amount of expense: but the rapid advance made in this country during the last forty years, both in the scientific construction of such buildings, and the cheap manufacture of glass, iron &c., together with the amazing facilities in the preparation of sash-bars and other woodwork, render an erection of this description, in point of expense, quite on a level with those constructed of more substantial materials.—*Daily Paper.*

A correspondent of a morning paper, signing himself "An Architect," writes as follows upon Mr. Paxton's plan:—

"I cannot but think this scheme has been resolved upon somewhat hastily; it will be difficult, if not impossible, to make it water-tight: in such a day as this the heat will be unbearable—in a cold day with 'brisk north-easter' the condensation from the glass and iron girders and supports will be enormous. Mr. Paxton in his letter relies on securing the same temperature internally as that which exists externally. I venture to predict that he never can succeed in this, and I challenge him to produce any analogous case. Every architect knows that in any public building, any uncovered surface of iron or metal, and all glass roofs or skylights, are reeking with moisture in any inequality of temperature; and that it requires all his skill and care to guard against the consequences when the nature of the building or the requirements of trade involve a great extent of skylights, or a large introduction of metallic surface."

PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(*From the Times, July 24.*)

THERE is reason to believe that the malady of General Taylor, which speedily reached a fatal termination, had been aggravated, if not caused, by the political excitement and annoyance which rose to an extreme height in the last days of his life. With excellent and patriotic personal motives, General Taylor had not been fortunate in the selection of his Cabinet, or rather that Cabinet had been imposed upon him by the party which had availed itself of his military popularity to bring their own candidate into office. Our readers will not have forgotten the absurd doctrines which Mr. Meredith, the Secretary of the Treasury, embodied in his report on the commercial policy of the United States. Mr. Clayton, the Foreign Secretary, displayed on more than one occasion a captious spirit, and he undoubtedly allowed a base outrage to be committed on the neighbouring dominions of the Queen of Spain, which it was his especial duty to have prevented. But these circumstances proved less destructive of the authority of the Administration than some other occurrences of a domestic and personal character. Mr. Crawford, another member of the Cabinet, had most injudiciously and indelicately availed himself of his public position to press upon the favourable consideration of the Treasury certain pecuniary claims of his own, as one of the representatives of a certain George Galphin. Into the nature and validity of these claims it is not necessary to enter; but certain it is that they had not been considered as sound or tenable claims against the Government of the Union by former Ministers, and that all the suspicions and resentment of the people were roused by the fact that certain private demands had been satisfied at the public expense by the political colleagues of the person beneficially interested in them. The public indiscretion of such an act seems to have been rendered more heinous in the eyes of the country by the corrupt motives to which it was attributed; and we rejoice that the public morality as well as the party feelings of the United States should have been eager to condemn so discreditable a proceeding. The steps taken by the House of Representatives were most decided and severe. The allowance of the claim, and the conduct of the Secretary of War in presenting and advocating it, were condemned by a majority of 158 to 25. Mr. Reverdy Johnson the Attorney-General, on whose legal opinion the claim was ostensibly founded, and the whole Cabinet, were condemned by 116 to 66 for allowing a claim, principal and interest, which had been investigated and rejected by former and more impartial Administrations. The Secretary of the Treasury was censured by 117 to 81 for paying the money; and, lastly, the President himself was censured by a vote of 91 to 86 for having expressed an opinion that Mr. Crawford was justified in acting as the agent of the Galphin claim, and procuring its allowance by one department of the Government, while he was at the head of another department. These votes, which took place on the 6th and 8th instant, must, of course, have proved fatal to an Administration henceforward nicknamed the "Galphin" Cabinet. They were, doubtless, intensely painful to General Taylor, whose honour and good intentions no one had ever questioned. The indisposition from which he was already suffering assumed a more malignant character, and on the following day he expired, worn out by these struggles of party, above which he had vainly sought to raise himself, and wounded by the charges which Congress had, almost without distinction of party, pressed against some members of his Administration.

The crisis which had already shaken the existing Administration of the United States has thus been brought to a catastrophe; and the executive government must pass entirely into other hands. President Fillmore, who succeeds by virtue of his office as Vice-President to the supreme magistracy of the Union, is a citizen of the State of New York, in which he has held some important civil offices. He is a politician of the strong Whig or Conservative school, intimately connected with Mr. Clay, and likely to take his stand upon the principles of that eminent and unrewarded statesman. On the slavery question, Mr. Fillmore is understood to belong to the party in the Union most opposed to the extension of the servile institutions of the South to the new territories of the West, and the compromise proposed by Mr. Clay and adopted by General Taylor on the main principles of the Free-soil party, in opposition to the demands of the South, will now more than ever obtain the support of the Federal Government. As a leading man in the "Empire State" of the North, connected with the Whig party, Mr. Fillmore's views are favourable to protective duties and a high tariff; but we may hope that experience and an enlightened view of the commercial relations of the United States with the rest of the world, will countenance any tendency to restrict the foreign trade of the North American continent. It seems by no means improbable that, with these views and these party connections, the President will be disposed to place in the hands of Mr. Webster the highest ministerial office of the Government, and to assign to that gentleman the formation of the Cabinet: and we could desire no stronger guarantee for the prudent and energetic direction of the affairs of the Union, both at home and abroad.

It is an unforeseen and unfortunate result of the constitution of the United States, that from various peculiar causes it is extremely difficult to obtain by the free choice of a democracy the public services of the most eminent citizens and statesmen. One might imagine that in such a commonwealth the voice of the people would call to office the chief members of one or the other party; but it is quite the reverse: the jealousy of each party is mainly directed to set aside and defeat the leader of the other party, and it sacrifices its own chief, while it succeeds in the effort. Hence none of the great men of the last and the present generation of American statesmen have risen, or are likely to rise, to the rank of President. But neither are they likely to retain a permanent hold on any Ministerial office; that position is in the United States too subordinate to the authority of the President to be long held by a man of first rate powers; it condemns him to submission in the Cabinet, and to silence in Congress; and the only chance of placing a Webster or a Clay at the head of affairs would be a voluntary and patriotic sacrifice of actual authority by the President to his Secretary of State. We await with interest the next arrival from Washington, but we think that enough is already known of the personal disposition of the new President to assure us that the policy of the Federal Government will not undergo any violent or mischievous change from the death of General Taylor.

HAMBURG, JULY 29.—The mail which arrived from Copenhagen yesterday evening has brought Danish papers to the 27th instant. They contain the first information received in the Danish capital of the battle of Idstedt and its results. The official communication made to the Minister of War by the Danish General is as follows:—"After a two days' battle the army has gained a decisive but sanguinary victory, and has approached the town of Schleswig. We have taken five cannon and 1000 prisoners. Our loss is very great." After this notification had been published, a war steamer arrived at Copenhagen from Flensberg with one hundred and five prisoners on board.

ASPHALTED ROADS IN PARIS.—A new experiment has just been tried by the Perimont Seyssel Company: it is an improvement upon the system of asphalte causeways. The discovery of which we speak consists in the application in its cold state, without melting it, of the asphalte extracted from the mines of Seyssel. The system is simple. The asphalte rock is broken roughly into pieces about the size of a walnut, when it is lightly dipped in mineral tar oil, which renders it glutinous. In this state it is carried to the spot; a workman spreads it, and piles it down; it is then ready for circulation, carriages pass over it, when it becomes instantly an elastic and soft pavement, resembling a thick piece of leather spread upon a hard soil. *La Patrie* says, "The question now is whether these causeways can successfully replace the common stones now in use; it seems to us they offer many important advantages over them. First of all, absence of noise, great facility of traction, and economy in the wear and tear of carriages and horses. Also a great improvement for the salubrity of the city, on account of the impervious nature of asphalte, which prevents water from infiltrating, and facilitates its going off. Finally, there is a consideration which is highly interesting, that is, that in a certain length of time it will cut short barricade-making with the stones taken up from the ground.—*Builder.*

THE COST OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—The report of M. Etienne on the special budget of the Assembly for 1851 has been distributed. The following are the items of the budget:—

	Francs.
Indemnity of representatives	6,650,000
Supplementary indemnity of the President	48,000
Ditto of the questors	18,000
Salaries of ordinary employés	311,120
Ditto of shorthand writers	99,800
Ditto of extra employés	45,800
Annual assistance to dismissed employés	3,600
Matériel and different expenses	236,500
Printing and the *Moniteur*	300,000
Library	15,000
Arrears of past estimates	10,000
Extraordinary expenses of buildings	4,800
Additional furniture of the President's hotel	2,600
	7,744,620

IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN WINES AND SPIRITS.—The annual circular of Messrs. Matthew Clark and Son, contains a parliamentary return, moved for at the instance of their firm, of the imports and deliveries in detail of foreign wines and spirits for the United Kingdom during the years 1848 and 1849. As regards wine, the importations for 1849, which amount to 7,970,067 gallons, show an increase as compared with the preceding year of 433,537 gallons, the increase on the deliveries for home consumption being 115,315 gallons. With respect to spirits the total importation of rum in 1849 was 5,306,827 gallons, showing a decrease of 1,552,154 gallons. In the home consumption, however, there was an increase of 52,883 gallons. The returns as to brandy show in both cases a large augmentation. The total importation in 1849 was 4,479,549 gallons, against 2,429,089 gallons in the preceding year; and the home consumption was 2,187,358 gallons, against 1,609,004 gallons. Of Geneva the importation was 471,232 gallons, which is an increase of 105,505 gallons, the home delivery showing also an increase of 3,178 gallons. Of British spirits generally the consumption in 1849 was 22,962,012 gallons, which is an increase of 727 633 gallons, this increase being from Great Britain, Ireland showing a decrease of 99,600 gallons. The following is the proportion per cent. which each description of wine bears to the total home consumption of all sorts for the year 1849:—Cape, 3·87; French, 5·30; Portugal, 42·36; Spanish, 39·16; Madeira, 1·14; Rhenish, 0·74; Canary, 0·32; Sicilian and other sorts, 7·11; total 100·00. With regard to the total stocks of wine and spirits in bond on the 1st of January, it appears that the stock of wine was 8,983,557 gallons, being 235,712 gallons less than last year, and that the stock of spirits was 8,898,174 gallons, which is an increase of 1,014,473 gallons.

A letter from Chagres, dated 27th June, records a series of characteristically energetic proceedings by a Wisconsin Yankee to get to California. "B. Butler, from the state of Wisconsin, 2500 miles above New Orleans, built a boat of five tons, carted it forty miles to the river, and with three companions started with this craft for California. Their intention was to cross by Nicaragua, go by the lake, and, with wheels to the boat, take her overland to the Pacific, launch her afresh, and go on to San Francisco. They had never seen salt water before, and with an old chart and compass off they went, reaching Cuba first, where they were seized as pirates, and detained thirty days. Two of the four left here, and then the other two started, coasting it all along Cape Caroche to St. Juan. When they arrived at that place, they found it impossible to get the boat up Nicaragua River; and they then brought her to Chagres, sold her for a good price, and started back for their own country, to build a more suitable craft; but unfortunately, they were capsized in the American barque, and lost all. There was about 30,000 dollars on board of her. Thus ended the romance of the Yankee; whose perseverance certainly deserved a better fate."

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LITERARY GAZETTE.—Mr. Jerdan is a Scotchman of good family, who came to London to seek his fortune about the beginning of the century, and whose vigorous wit and buoyant manners, united to a certain scholarship and refinement, made his society extensively courted. His rapid and courageous seizure of Bellingham, the assassin of Mr. Perceval, in the lobby of the House of Commons, first brought him prominently before the public. The *Literary Gazette*, of which he was the founder, proprietor, and editor, if not the first weekly paper devoted exclusively to criticism and the fine arts, was at least the first who took any high standing, and was looked to as a guide by publishers and readers. Many literary aspirants owe their first encouragements and future fame to the kindly discrimination of Mr. Jerdan. He may be said to have been the making of both of L. E. L. and of Satan Montgomery; though some will doubt whether he deserved for that the thanks of any but the fortunate pair themselves. At one time, about twenty years ago, the *Literary Gazette* brought in a profit of £2000 per annum. But the competition of the *Athenæum*, under the energetic conduct of Mr. Dilke, spirited, impartial, and offering twice the matter for half the price of the *Literary Gazette* gradually destroyed the prestige of the latter, and no attempts at reduction of cost, or improvement of quality, have since been able to restore it. From the disclosures at the Court of Bankruptcy, it appears that Mr. Jerdan's habits have resembled, in looseness and extravagance, those of too many literary men. Arrears due to contributors, and money borrowed, form a large portion of his debts. Mr. Roby, of Rochdale, the author of the Traditions of Lancashire, figures as a lender to the extent of £1000. But his claim is barred by the Statute of Limitations, the loan having been made more than twenty years ago; and Mr. Jerdan further asserts that it was due for services of his, perhaps in connexion with the getting up of Mr. Roby's well known work.—*Manchester Examiner.*

NIAGARA.—The *Buffalo Courier* of the 1st instant, describes with more circumstance the fall of the Table Rock into Niagara Falls, lately mentioned. "The falling of Table Rock at Niagara Falls, on Saturday last, was an event which has been prognosticated from time immemorial, though the precise period at which the affair would 'come off' was not designated. The portion that fell was from 150 to 200 feet long, and from 30 to 70 feet broad; making an irregular semicircle, the general conformation of which is probably well remembered by those who have been on the spot. It was the favourite point for observation. The noise occasioned by the crash was heard at the distance of three miles, though many in the village on the American side heard nothing of it. It is a very fortunate circumstance that the event took place at dinner-time, when most of the visitors were at the hotels. No lives were lost. A carriage from which the horses had been detached stood upon the rock, and a boy was seated inside. He felt the rock giving way, and had barely time to get out and rush to the edge that did not fall, before the whole immense mass was precipitated into the chasm below."

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1850.

IMPOUNDINGS.

SCONE.—From Segenhoe. November 11: Red and white cow, Z4 near rump M under, illegible brand off shoulder, female calf at her side, 8 months old. Red and white steer, rough coat, illegible brand off ribs, 16 months old. Red and white cow, RA off rump and thigh, female calf, 2 months old. Red and white bullock, like CD or GD off rump, like Y off ribs; damages 6d. each. Red and white cow, MOR near ribs, like a with 2 over conjoined near thigh, like TL near rump; damages 6d. each. If not released they will be sold on 9th December. 11s. 9d.

O'CONNELL PLAINS.—By J. West, Esq. November 12: Chestnut entire, MB near shoulder, snip down face, 14 hands high. Bay mare EK on near shoulder, 14 hands high; damages 6d. each. By Mr. W. Kable, Bay mare, WB with J reversed under on near shoulder, WB off shoulder, near hind foot white, 16 hands high; damages 6d. If not released they will be sold on the 6th December. H. C. KABLE. 10s. 9d.

CAMDEN.—From Camden Park. November 12: Grey mare, O 75 under, WL ⌒ under, shoulder off side, indescribable brand near shoulder, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Grey mare, J reversed near shoulder, WL ⌒ shoulder, 4, 32 under, ribs off side, 5 years old, 14½ hands high; damages 4d. each. Black mare, JB near shoulder, CH off shoulder, filly foal by her side, 4 years old, 14 hands high; damages 8d. Grey filly, like W off shoulder, 2 years old. Dark cream coloured gelding, W off shoulder black points. Bay mare, black points, 5, 12 under, on ribs, WL ⌒ on shoulder off side, illegible brand near shoulder, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Black filly, 8 near shoulder, WL ⌒ under off shoulder, like 9 48 under, on off ribs, 1 year old. Bay colt, 9, 44 under, ribs, WL ⌒ under, shoulder off side, 8 near shoulder, three white points, 1 year old; damages 4d. each. If not released, they will be sold in 24 days. W. BUCHAN. 14s. 5d.

MENTON.—Black mare, draught breed, ED near shoulder; damages 2s. 6d. Bay mare, branded B off ribs, 2 off shoulder; damages 3d. Notice has been sent to the supposed owners. If not released, they will be sold on the 2nd December. G. A. F. KIBBLE. 9s.

LOCHINVAR.—By Mr. Prior, and from Cowheel Paddock, by Mr. Neal: Roan filly, no visible brands, about 3 years old, 14½ hands high; damages 3d. Grey mare, near shoulder AR over L. and under saddle near side L, aged, 15 hands high. Dark red ox, on the off rump MM: damages 1s. each. From Bighill Paddock: Brindle ox, white stripe on shoulder, on off ribs ROD; damages 2s. By B. Dugud: Blue heifer, on the off rump I♀P conjoined. White cow, on off ribs A, on off rump MD, near M, near shoulder 7. Red cow, on off ribs, EC over C or FC over C. Strawberry steer, on off rump DC. Red heifer, hind legs white, off ribs RAC, on near ribs ⌂; damages 3d. each. If not released, they will be sold on 27th November. T. DOYLE. 13s.

ALBURY.—From the station of Mr. Ebden, Bounegella: Brown mare, star in forehead, F under saddle off side, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Roan horse, star in forehead, F under saddle off side, aged, 15 hands high. Roan horse, near hip down, same brand, aged, 15 hands high. Chesnut horse, blaze down the face, off hind fetlock white, F under saddle off side, aged, 16 hands high. Light brown mare, same brand, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Bay filly, star in forehead, same brand, 12 months old, 12 hands high. Bay colt, star in forehead, same brand, 18 months old, 13 hands high. Roan filly, brand not visible, 3 years old, 14 hands high; damages 3d. each. If not released on or before the 30th November, they will be sold. G. BURCHAM. 12s. 9d.

ALBURY.—From the station of W. Huon, Esq., Woodongar. November 15: Black and white cow, B off hip. Red cow, IJT off hip. Grizzle brindle cow, like AC off hip. Roan bull, S over ⌒ off hip, S over ⌒ off ribs. Brown cow, like H off ribs. Blue and white cow, ⌖ off hip. Red and white bullock, illegible brand off hip and ribs. Black bullock, HOB off ribs. Brown steer, JP off hip. Brown cow, white back, 1W near hip, 2 on shoulder; damages 3d. per head. Also, from the station of T. Mitchell, Esq.: Iron grey horse, collar marks, C under saddle near side, aged, 16 hands high; damages 3d. If not released, they will be sold. G. BURCHAM. 12s. 9d.

BIRTHS.

At Cumbamurro, near Binalong, on the 12th instant, Mrs. James Manning, of a son.

On the 18th November, Mrs. George Simpson, of Pitt and Hunter streets, of a son.

DIED.

On the 19th instant, at the residence of his son-in law, Mr. M. Healy, Pitt and Bathurst streets, Mr. Joseph Le Burn, in the 52nd year of his age.

On the 19th November, at George-street North, Conrad, the beloved son of J. C. Korff, aged 14 months.

THE Friends of the late Mr. Joseph Le Burn are requested to attend his funeral, to move from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Healy, Railway Tavern, Pitt and Bathurst streets, To-morrow Afternoon, at three o'clock.

JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker.
November 20 4911

AUSTRALIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

A MEETING of the Bishops of the Province of Australasia at present in Sydney, and of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, will be held in the Castlereagh-street School-house, THIS EVENING, the 20th instant, at half-past six o'clock P.M., for the purpose of forming, in accordance with the resolution of the previous general meeting, a DIOCESAN BOARD OF MISSIONS for the Diocese of Sydney, in connexion with the Provincial Board.

The Lord Bishop of Sydney will take the chair at seven o'clock precisely.

J. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary pro tem.
November 20. 9106

THE Carcase and Retail Butchers of the City of Sydney are respectfully solicited to attend a meeting, to be holden at Mr. Gray's Light House Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets, on Thursday evening, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock, for general business.
9219 E. B JOLLY, Secretary.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Mr. Henry Badgery having, on last Saturday, in Mr. Levy's Inn, Berrima, stated that I wrote the article in the *Herald* of the 14th instant, purporting to be from your Berrima correspondent, containing strictures on the Government, and commenting on the new line of road from Cutter's Inn to Bong Bong, and as this report has been industriously circulated throughout the district, apparently with the view of bringing down on me the displeasure of the authorities, I beg you will permit me to make this public denial of the report through the medium of your journal; and once for all I distinctly say *I am not the writer of the article alluded to, or any other which contained any reflections on the conduct of the Government. I know nothing of the intentions of your correspondent for Berrima, and the earliest knowledge I have of his reports is seeing them published in the Herald.* But some people are ever rash enough to jump at conclusions without having the shadow of a foundation for so doing. Mr. Badgery is not the only person who has made the statement alluded to. Men of higher standing and far greater influence have forgotten the respect that is due to themselves by descending to vilify and asperse my conduct. The only course left me is, therefore, publicly to contradict such slanders.

But as so much has been said of late about the new line of road to Bong Bong, and as *one fact is worth a thousand assertions,* you will be only conferring a benefit on the public by publishing the following facts:—

1st. On the 15th instant, Mr. W. Waite, of Brou'ee, had to unload his dray *three times,* in travelling from Cutter's Inn to Bong Bong, a distance of about 6½ *miles.*

2nd. On the 14th or 15th, a loaded dray, proceeding to Mr. H. Badgery's, made two abortive attempts to go the new line, but had finally to go the old line of road to Berrima, and

3rd. A few days since Mr. Walker, of Sutton Forest, had to borrow two horses from a settler at Mittagong, to assist in dragging his team out of the bogs on the New Line of Road.

The first of these statements was made publicly by Mr. W. Waite; the second I have from Mr. Joseph Kelly, of Berrima; and the third from Mr. J. J. Heggerty.

One word more: although it has been falsely asserted in the public prints by Mr. Morley, of Bong Bong, that the line of road was completed, I beg to say it is not completed yet; nor will the road be fenced in for some time to come; and I presume until this is done, it cannot be said to be completed.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant
ROBERT FORSTER.
Berrima, November 18. 9172

POPULAR LECTURE.—A lecture on IRISH ORATORY will be delivered This Evening, at the SCHOOL OF ARTS, by the Rev. DAVID BLAIR. To commence at eight o'clock. Admittance, sixpence each.
November 20. 9160

THE Friends of Mr. Richard Hayes are requested to meet this (Wednesday) evening, at eight o'clock, at Douglas' Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets, to take into consideration a matter of great importance connected with that gentleman. 9218

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received a requisition numerously and respectably signed by the electors of Sydney, requesting me to come forward as a candidate for the office of Mayor, for the ensuing year, I beg to express my readiness to accept the office, if it should be your pleasure to elect me thereto.

I have greater confidence in presenting myself before you, as I have already received a similar requisition from a large number of the Council—and also the promise of the present Mayor to vote for me—showing that the body over whom, if elected, I shall have to preside, are disposed to look favourably upon my claims.

I have now been in the City Council seven years—five years of which I have had the honour of acting as Alderman; and from the active part I have taken on all questions which have occupied the attention of the Council, it is needless to state my views and principles on this occasion; but I may perhaps have other opportunities of doing so before the day of election arrives.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. THURLOW.
Bligh-street, Sydney, November 19. 9185

IN THE PRESS,
AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

FORD'S AUSTRALIAN BOOK ALMANACK, for 1851, with engraving of the Port and City of Sydney.

The Contents will appear in a future advertisement.

NOTE.—Persons desirous of advertising will find the above a suitable medium, being in constant reference for twelve months, and a circulation of not less than 1500.

Advertisements can only be received until the 22nd instant.

Terms, very moderate.
W. AND F. FORD,
Booksellers and Publishers,
9182 554, George-street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

FORD'S AUSTRALIAN BOOK ALMANACK, to appear about the 1st December. Those parties who have kindly promised their advertisements for FORD'S AUSTRALIAN BOOK ALMANACK, for 1851, are requested to forward them by the 22nd instant, at latest, to avoid disappointment.

W. AND F. FORD,
Booksellers and Stationers,
9183 554, George-street.

SHEET ALMANAC, 1851, PRICE 6D.

NOW READY, PIDDINGTON'S SYDNEY ALMANAC. Contents: Complete list of the Members of the British House of Commons, and the places which they represent; the Queen's Ministers, Colonial Government, Executive and Legislative Councils, Heads of Departments, Civic Corporation, Supreme Court Sittings, Circuit Courts, Quarter Sessions, Court of Requests, Time of Departure of Steamers, Mails and Coaches, Tide Table, Jewish Kalendar, &c., &c.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller,
485, George-street.

, Country storekeepers and others are reminded that by remitting 5s. in postage stamps, they will received a dozen Almanacs by return of post FREE, to any part of the colony. 9157

WILLIAM MOLESWORTH,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 295, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

THE sale of inferior *Drugs* and *Compounds*, incautiously prepared, is both a dangerous and disreputable practice, and their administration cannot fail to prove the source of much disappointment and mischief.

W. M. therefore assures those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands, that every Drug procured from him may be depended on as being strictly genuine, and that MEDICINAL COMPOUNDS in all their varied forms are carefully prepared by himself, according to the directions of the LONDON, EDINBURGH, and DUBLIN PHARMACOPŒIAS.

The dispensing of prescriptions always attended to by himself, and not entrusted to the hands of youths.

NUMBERED COPIES uniformly kept for future reference.

Always on hand Genuine Patent Medicines, and Superior Perfumery, Brushes, &c.

Settlers and Country Storekeepers advantageously, BECAUSE CHEAPLY, supplied by
WILLIAM MOLESWORTH,
Member of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
295, Pitt-street. 9191

PEARLY TEETH.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or, PEARL DENTIFRICE, a WHITE POWDER, compounded of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness, and gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Scurvy is by its means eradicated from the gums, and a healthy action and redness are induced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets. Its truly efficient and fragrant aromatic properties have obtained its selection by the Queen, the Court, and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe. Price 2s. 9d. per box.—Sold by C. M. Penny, H Mace, A. Foss, P.F. Morgan, J. Row, chemists; Robinson and Pearson, hairdressers, T. Hughes, machinist; and Messrs. Hamburger and Sons, 476, George-street, Sydney. 2552

"Verbum Sapientiæ—A word to the wise."
"On their own merits modest men are dumb!!"

SO sang the Poet; but in these advertising days, when the columns of every newspaper teem with the attractive (though too often *delusive*) announcements of rival competitors for public favour, HENRY HAYES AND CO. feel compelled to follow the prevailing fashion, even although they admit it to be a practice

More honour'd in the breach than the observance.

They beg leave, therefore, again to return their grateful thanks for the unprecedented favours which they have received during the past season, and to lay before the public (through the medium of the Press) their old and firmly established claims to the patronage with which they have been honoured for a long series of years by the public of Australia—a patronage which it is their pride to assert has been won, not merely by an advertising notoriety, but by deserving the celebrity to which they have attained.

H. Hayes and Co. remain perfectly satisfied with the conviction that their numerous friends, appreciating the taste, talent, and energy displayed in their establishment, will still, as heretofore, be able to discriminate between the modest and bona fide announcements, from the many inflated advertisements which are being daily issued to the world, and which, when put to the proof, are found to be but

More sound and fury, signifying nothing!

By late arrivals their Spring and Summer stock is now replete with every article in the Trade, and which they intend as usual to dispose of at the lowest remunerating profit.

The READY-MADE DEPARTMENT comprises every article of dress, which is made by their own workmen, and warranted to be equally as good as any made to order. Gentlemen from the country can be equipped from head to foot, in a few minutes' notice.

HENRY HAYES AND CO.,
Naval and Military Tailors,
9066 No. 416, George-street.

FIFTY-ONE (51) PACKAGES CHOICE NEW GOODS,
EX AGRICOLA AND EMERALD ISLE.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY invite the attention of Ladies, their numerous Patrons, and Friends, to the following NEW GOODS, comprised in their late shipments, ex Agricola and Emerald Isle, viz.—

Rich striped, coloured, and glacé silks
Rich black and white silks
Rich black ducapes and gros
Rich Ottoman and Barathea ditto
Rich black brocades
Rich black, white, and coloured Moires
Rich white, black, and coloured dress satins
Black, white, and coloured sarsnets and Persians
Real French made glacé satin and Moire mantles (the latest novelties)
Black and white lace jackets and mantles
Rich gossamer and batiste ditto
Long and square all wool barège shawls, quite new
Rich worked muslin robes, flounced, tucked, and hemmed
Printed and plain all wool barège dresses
Rich printed muslin and batiste ditto
Rich sash, bonnet, and cap ribbons
Real French cap and bonnet flowers
Real plumes, feathers, and wreaths
Silk and gossamer neck ties, in endless variety
Real French kid gloves, ladies' and gent's
Lace sleeves and habit shirts, chemisettes, &c. &c.
Figured and plain nets, every description
Thread and imitation flouncing, and trimming laces
Black and white lace falls
Ditto ditto scarfs and shawls
Broche and Tarlatan muslins
Lace and muslin curtains, richly embroidered
White and coloured mosquito nets and gauzes
Plain and richly embroidered French Cambric handkerchiefs
French cambrics and lawns
Irish cambric handkerchiefs
Real Swiss and Scotch muslins, a large and varied assortment
Market, linen, fruit, cake, and other useful baskets
Perfumery and brushes
&c., &c., &c.

The above goods are all landed, and ready for inspection.

George-street,
8859 Opposite the Post Office.

SLOPS.—SLOPS.

J. T. WOODS invites storekeepers, settlers, and others who will visit Sydney during the wool season, to inspect his well-selected stock of slops, blankets, &c., &c., consisting of—

Stout moleskin trousers, from 3s. 6d. per pair
Good double-stitched taped seams ditto, 5s. 6d. per pair
Extra stout strapped ditto, very cheap
Colonial tweed trousers, 8s. 6d. per pair
Napier moleskin ditto, 4s. 3d. ditto
Gambroon ditto, 5s. 9d. ditto
Pilot cloth ditto, 9s. 9d. ditto
Heavy Scotch twill shirts, 22s. 6d. per dozen
Ditto blue serge ditto, 39s. 6d. ditto
Ditto regatta ditto, 17s. 6d. ditto
Fine white ditto, 29s. 6d. ditto
Good pilot cloth coats, 9s. 6d. each
Superior ditto ditto, 12s. 6d. each
Colonial tweed ditto, 17s. 6d. each
Monkey jackets and pea coats
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets, rugs, counterpanes, &c., &c., &c.,

At Sydney House,
269, Pitt-street. 9143

DRAPERY GOODS.

FOR SALE by the undersigned,—Invoices of drapery and other goods, in great variety, comprising the following:—

Black and coloured Orleans
Cobourgs
Ribbons
Calico and cotton shirts
Swiss Shirtings
Cap lace
Hosiery
Jaconets and Silesias
Madapolams
Towellings
Osnaburghs
9 8 longcloths
White cotton and India-rubber braces
Wigan sheetings
Printed cotton sheets
Grey calicoes
Forfars
Blue serge shirts
Moleskins
Nankeens
Sewing silk and cotton
&c., &c., &c.

THACKER AND CO.,
8911 George-street.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS,

Well cut, well made, and of good materials, at
SMITH'S COLONIAL SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
37, *Park-street.*

SHIRTS made at the above Manufactory combine the chief modern structural improvements, which consist in the arrangement of the parts on the neck and shoulders, so as to secure an easy and perfect fall of the front on the wearer, and fitting equally well without a waistcoat.

The flattering success which has followed the untired exertions of J. T. S. to meet the wants and wishes of his numerous patrons, has stimulated him to render the best article for the price that it is possible to produce, which at all times may be depended upon for wear, and are superior in every respect to any imported to this colony.

A general assortment of shirts kept ready-made, consisting of small men's, middle size ditto, and men's, large men's, and outside ditto, extra length shirts
Superior regatta and yacht shirts, Scotch twill and bush ditto
Boys' and youths' white shirts, of every size and quality
Shirts kept ready for use
Every description of shirts made to measure or pattern
Gentlemen's Welsh flannel and merino under vests and drawers, long cloth and elastic cotton ditto, silk bandannas, cravats, collars, braces, boot hose, &c.
Ladies and children's under clothing, drawers, night dresses, slips, skirts, &c.
Ladies' outfits executed.

OUTFITS FOR ENGLAND, &c., executed with despatch, and cabins fitted with every thing necessary for the voyage.

Sheets, pillow slips, towels, blouses, jackets, &c., &c.

N.B.—A respectable youth wanted. 8814

BAR IRON.—The undersigned having lately received some large shipments of bar, bolt, bundle, and sheet iron, of 1st and 2nd quality, begs to acquaint country storekeepers, blacksmiths, and others, that he is now selling the above at the same price as any other importer, and that sizes may be chosen to suit the wishes of his customers.

THOMAS WOOLLEY,
Iron Yard, King-street.
Sydney, November 9. 8482

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, BLACKSMITHS, COOPERS, AND OTHERS.

BEST CROWN BAR and ROD IRON
B.B. Horse shoe ditto
Sheet iron and boiler plate
Hoops (assorted sizes)

The undersigned are selling their well assorted stock of the above (*which is of the best quality*), at as *low* a *price* as any other House in Sydney.

IREDALE AND CO.,
9096 Iron Stores, 371, George-street.

NO. 2 MANILA CIGARS, On sale at the stores of
3736 SMITH BROTHERS AND CO.

JOHN'S AND CO.'S PATENT STUCCO CEMENT AND PAINT.

ON SALE by the Undersigned, in small or large packages, at reduced prices.

Also, stained and obscure enamelled glass
Window glass, crown and sheet, all sizes, very cheap.

SAMUEL SMEDLEY,
Oil and Colourman,
347, Brickfield Hill, near Liverpool-street.
8980

ON SALE, at JAMES SIMMONS' Australian Mart,
MARKET-STREET EAST,

Pampanga, Zebu, and Taal sugar
Best Patna rice
Pint and quart pickles
Pint and quart salad oils
Price's sperm candles
10 lb. woolpacks and woolbagging
Hyson, hysonskin, and Congou teas, various brands
Sandeman's superior port wine, in cases of 1, 2, and 3 dozen
Duff Gordon's superior golden sherry in 1 dozen cases
Middlemore's superior saddlery
And a variety of other goods suitable for town and country purchasers. 9209

NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCO, FOR EXPORT.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

COMMANDERS of Vessels furnished with wines and spirits, in small packages, direct from bond, at an hour's notice.

E. H. POLLARD, Bonded Stores.
Queen's-place, November 19.
N.B. A 1200 gallon new Vat for sale. 9167

CIDER.—Now landing, ex Agricola, prime Devonshire Champagne Cider, in 3 dozen casks.

L. AND S. SPYER,
8832 Lower George-street.

EX "AGRICOLA.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse—

Pint and quart pickles
Half-pound and pound mustards
Half-pint and pint salad oil
Half-pint sauces, assorted
Half-pound and pound anchovies
Herrings, in tins
Hennessy's brandy, in hogsheads
B.P. rum, 38 O.P.
Boiled Navy canvas
Seaming twine
Drab duffel stockmen's coats
Drab and blue shepherds' coats
32 to 72 inch grey calico
Wigan sheeting.

9011 COOPER, BROTHERS,

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned have on sale—
Best West India Rum, in puncheons and hogsheads, 26 per cent. O. P.
Martell and Hennessy's Brandy
Truman's Ale and Stout
Gin, in 4 gallon cases.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
8835 Spring-street.

TO SETTLERS.—Country buyers and Storekeepers are particularly requested to inspect the stock of the undersigned, as they will save at least twenty-five per cent. by selecting their goods at Number One, Sydney.

NOW ON SALE—

Twankay tea, in chests
Congou ditto, in chests
Ditto ditto, in half-chests
Hysonskin, in chests
Ditto ditto, in half ditto
Pampanga sugar, in small clean bags
Mauritius ditto ditto
Ylo Ylo ditto
China ration ditto
Company's pieces
Ditto crushed lump
Ditto loaves
Rock salt, in large lumps
Liverpool ditto
Dairy ditto
Tobacco, in tierces
Patna rice
Java ditto
Carolina ditto
Currants, in caroteels
Ditto, in barrels
Raisins, in barrels
Split peas, in casks
Bleached Jamaica ginger, in barrels
Soda, in casks
Mustard, in 14lb. tins
Ditto, in 4lb. tins
Ditto, in ½lb. 4 dozen cases
Ditto, 1lb. 4 dozen cases
Pickles, pints, in 4 dozen cases
Ditto, quarts, in 3 dozen cases
Olives, in 4 dozen cases
Castor oil, in 40lb. tins
Quarts, ditto, in 6 dozen cases
Pints, ditto, in 4 dozen cases
Half-pints, ditto, in 3 dozen cases
Half-pints, salad oil, in 6 dozen cases
Pints, ditto ditto, in 4 dozen cases
Quarts, ditto ditto, in 4 dozen cases
Nutmegs
Cloves
Cinnamon
Bottled fruits, in 4 dozen cases
French plums, in cartoons
Cigars, in boxes
Preserved nutmegs, in glass jars
Preserved pine apples, ditto
Herrings, in tins
Coleman's starch, in 1 cwt. cases
Coleman's blue, ditto ditto
Soap, in 1 cwt. boxes
Ditto, in ½ cwt. ditto.

EDWIN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
9151 Number One, Sydney.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

THE undersigned begs to apprise private families and the public generally that he has received an invoice of Confectionary ex Ganges, from the celebrated house of Bolger and Co., Bishopsgate-street Without, which having been selected by his brother, and bought for cash, he will be enabled to sell at least fifty per cent. under the prices usually charged by chemists, a copy of part of the invoice can be seen below.

Jubes
Refined liquorice
Gelatine lozenges
Brown candy
Pink ditto
Coltsfoot rock
Medals
Black currant lozenges
Burnt almonds
Super ginger lozenges
Paregoric ditto
Lavender lozenges
Otto of rose ditto
Scotch mixtures
Double strength large mint drops
Ditto ditto ditto ginger ditto
Ginger lozenges
Super Scotch carraways
Genuine Barbara almonds
Half-pound boxes barley-sugar
Boxes Scotch mixtures
White Jordan almonds
2 ounce tins acid drops
2 ounce ditto rose ditto
Barbara comfits

EDWIN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
9154 Number One Sydney.

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, Flour in quantities to suit purchasers.

EDWIN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
9155 Number One Sydney.

TO GROCERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
2000 Bags Sugar, consisting of
Mauritius
Ylo ylo
Pampanga
China.

EDWIN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
156 Number One Sydney.

IMPORTANT TO JEWELLERS AND OTHERS.

ON SALE, the remainder of the extensive shipment of Jewellery received from the well-known house of Campbell, Brothers, Cornhill, London, ex Princess Victoria, the undersigned having bought the goods for cash, and his brothers being manufacturers, is enabled to sell them cheaper than any other importer in the colony. The remainder of the invoice consists of—

Ladies' gold rings set with
Emeralds and pearls
Ruby and diamonds
Turquoise
Brilliants and rubies
Half hoop rubies
Half hoop turquoise
Opal and diamonds
Pearls
Gentlemen's gold signet rings
Diamond ditto
Single stone brilliant ditto
Single stone ruby ditto
Silver vertical watches, by Campbell, beautifully finished
Watch hook, brooches
Gold dress brooches
Silver pencil cases
A number of three glass liqueur frames
Plated table candlesticks
Cake baskets
Salons.

EDWIN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
9153 Number One, Sydney.

HINTS TO IMMIGRANTS.

UPON landing in Sydney the first object of the family man is to look for apartments. If employment in the city is *required*, a central position is preferable; if not in want of immediate employment, the rent is more moderate upon the outskirts. But as

ECONOMY

Is to be considered before all things, it will be necessary to take a survey of the houses of business where the necessaries of life are procurable, these being divided into two classes, Old and New. The City of Sydney boasts of the old style innumerable, you are thus served in the same independent style as formerly, and charged the old-fashioned prices. But a

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Has lately been opened, where the London system is adopted. The splendid coffee is here roasted in a newly invented machine of cylindrical design. The mixed tea is the finest in Sydney, and only one shilling per lb.; the sugar at 2d. is splendid. The hydraulic pressed candles, and other things in the same proportion. The proprietor may perhaps be considered avaricious after monopolizing the whole of the Grocery business in Sydney, in endeavouring to secure all new arrivals, but the desire of benefiting the community at large fully acquits him of this charge.

EDWIN CAMPBELL,
Number One, Sydney,
9152 Opposite the Barrack Gate.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—

BEER.

Byass's bottled Ale, in six dozen original packages, suitable for the Californian market
Ditto ditto Porter, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto Ale, 4 ditto ditto
Tennant's ditto East India Beer
Ditto ditto strong Ale
Ditto ditto Porter
Ditto ditto ditto in hogsheads

SPIRITS.

Brandy, superior pale, in 1 dozen cases
Ditto, Hennessy, in hogsheads
Ditto, U. V. Company, ditto, vintage 48
Rum, W. I., 30 to 36 O.P.
Whiskey, in quarter-casks
Geneva, in cases

WINES.

Pale Amonbellado Sherry, in quarter-casks
Brown Sherry, ditto
Port, in quarter-hogsheads and pipes
Teneriffe, in hogsheads and pipes

SUNDRIES.

Best 22 vinegar, in quarters and hogsheads
Moreton Bay beef, in tierces
Soda ash, (Muspratt's)
Sheepshears, (Wilkinson's)
Woolpacks, (strong and heavy)
Good dry sugar
Hysonskin tea, in chests and halves
Half-pint sauces
Split peas
An invoice of combs.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
7948

CLARET.—A small parcel on sale, just landed, in 1 dozen cases.

L. AND S. SPYER,
Lower George-street.
November 4. 8103

BROWN STOUT, in hogsheads, from Lyall's Brewery, Chelsea, just landed, ex Ruby, from London. On sale by

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
8336 Church-hill.

150 KEGS PRIME NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, ex Augustine Heard, direct from the United States.

8808 W. H. ALDIS.

ZEBU SUGAR, for sale at the stores of the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers.

8890 SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

WHITE SUGAR.

ON sale at the Stores of the undersigne,—Fine white sugar, equal to the Company's crushed loaf, just the thing for cordial makers, ginger beer brewers, &c., &c. also, sugar, of different qualities and prices; teas, hysonskin and congou; starch, blue, pickles, mustards, tobacco, Liverpool salt, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

SAMUEL D. GORDON,
3, Bridge-street, corner George-street,
Sydney. 8446

JAVA COFFEE AND SUGAR, for sale by

S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
9546 Macquarie-place.

FINE FLOUR.—To Bakers, Pastry-cooks, &c.—Very superior fine flour, from Mr. Bradley's Mills, Goulburn, for sale by WM. HINDSON, Circular Quay. 8805

NOW LANDING, EX KATE, ROYAL SAXON, AND GANGES.

317 PACKAGES of goods, consisting of currants in caroteels and barrels, elme raisins, in boxes, pimento refined saltpetre, castor oil in large and small tins, and in bottles of quarts, pints, and half pints, olive oil in 20 gallon jars, Spanish annatto, in small packages, roll sulphur, bleached ginger, lump alum, candle cotton in bales, 2 and 3 thread, blue stone, Durham mustard, in large and small tins, Sir Robert Burnett's vinegar, in hogsheads and casks, together with every other article connected with the trade of a wholesale grocer.

ALEXANDER CAMERON,
9217 350, George street.

PUBLICAN'S GENERAL LICENSE FOR SALE. Also, a six-motion London-made Beer Engine, one 4 ditto, spirit fountains, street lamps and irons, 8 superior large size kegs, with gilt hoops and numerous other articles, suitable for publicans.

N B.—The highest cash price given for pianofortes and good household furniture.

Apply to Mr. J. CURRY, Pitt-street. 9195

PURE RAMS, AND BROKEN IN HORSES.

FOR SALE, at Douro, Yass Plains—

(300) Three hundred Pure Rams, never diseased. Sound Ewes will be taken in exchange from purchasers of fifty and upwards

(30) Thirty Horses, broken-in and in fine condition, the progeny of a Horse expressly purchased by Captain Apperly for the undersigned.

H. O'BRIEN.
Douro, November 16. 9159

PACKET BRIG WILD IRISH GIRL.—Wanted, a Good Cook, Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf. 9229

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FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

286 ACRES, Kingsgrove Estate, George's River, part of Hannah Laycock's grant, in small farms.

1905 Acres, Townsend's Grant, George's River, in small farms of 100 acres and upwards.

3104 Acres, county of St. Vincent, St. George's Basin, purchased from the Crown by Hughes and Hosking.

1280 Acres, county of St. Vincent, Broulee, commencing at the north-east corner of Flannagan's 2560 acres, purchased from the Crown by Hughes and Hosking.

1170 Acres, county of St. Vincent, Broulee, now in the occupation of Mr. Benjamin Marshall.

37 Acres, Undercliff, Cook's River, formerly Unwin's.

2 Allotments at Canterbury, near the Company's Sugar Works.

4 Cottages in Kent-street, having a frontage to that street of 94 feet, with a depth of 112 feet, adjoining Captain Viles' Buildings, and at present producing a rental of £60 per annum.

Pendray's Cottage, in Castlereagh-street South, having a frontage to that street of 79½ feet, with a depth of 75 feet, and having coach-house, stables, back yard, &c., quite complete, at present occupied by Madame Romarçon, at a nominal rent of £50 per annum.

220 Acres, county of Cumberland, district of Cabramatta, formerly the property of Wm. Pendray.

50 Acres, district of Aird, now occupied by William Mann, and within a mile and a half of Campbelltown. This is known as Rixon's Grant.

1 House and Shop in R. Cooper's Buildings, George-street, at present tenanted by Mr. Roberts, Auctioneer.

1 House and Shop, in R. Cooper's Buildings, George-street, at present tenanted by Mr. F. M. Stokes.

1 Store, at the back of R. Cooper's Buildings, George-street, at present tenanted by Mr. Henry Fisher, of the Glenmore Distillery.

Plans of these properties, and all further information, may be obtained at the Bank of New South Wales.
October 24. 7514

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c. &c. To the widow and to the next of kin of Job Makin late of Goulburn-street in the city of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales labourer deceased Whereas it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales by the Proctor of William Short of number twenty-seven Goulburn-street in the city of Sydney aforesaid potato dealer a creditor and the only friend of the abovenamed Job Makin deceased resident in the said colony That the said Job Makin departed this life on or about the thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty (having at the time of his death goods chattels and credits in the colony aforesaid) intestate We do therefore peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your Proctor duly constituted before our Court at the Court House in King-street Sydney on the second day of December now next at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day and there to abide if occasion shall require during the Sitting of the said Court and then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of the said Job Makin deceased or otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should not be committed to the said William Short as such creditor and only friend of the said Job Makin deceased as aforesaid on giving sufficient security And further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said William Short as such creditor and only friend of the said Job Makin deceased as aforesaid.

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen Knight our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney the fourteenth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.
For the Registrar,
D. B. HUTCHINSON, L.S.
6900 Second Clerk of the said Supreme Court.

NOTICE.—The subscribers in the district of Wollongong are informed that Mr. G. H. Hamilton, successor of Mr. J. W. Palmer, is appointed the agent to the *Sydney Morning Herald*. 8657

NOTICE.—The subscribers in the district of Murrurundi are informed that Mr. Alexander Brodie, successor of Mr. Thomas Laxton, is appointed agent to the *Sydney Morning Herald*. 8658

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER EMMA.

THE consignees of M in diamond, 45 Bags Malt, ex Emma, from Hobart Town, (shipped by Richard Cleburne), will please pass entry, and remove the same before twelve o'clock this day, or it will be stored at his expense and risk.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
9176 Queen-street.

SHIP WATERLOO.—This vessel will discharge at Campbell's wharf. As her time in port is limited, consignees are required to pass their entries without delay.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
November 18. 9165

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the following Cheques, they having been stolen and payment stopped at the Banks:—

	£	s.	d.
Charles Macarthur on Bank of Australasia, in favour of Benham, dated 5th November, 1850	2	15	3
J. B. Sharp, on Bank of New South Wales, in favour of Benham, 1st November, 1850	12	15	0
Ditto ditto ditto	2	0	0

Any person meeting with the above are requested to communicate with Mr. C. MACARTHUR, Post Office, Sydney. 9158

WANTED to purchase, 100 loads Iron Bark and Blue Gum. Apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street. 9181

ARTESIAN WELL,
DARLINGHURST GAOL.

WANTED, a practical Working Superintendent, who must produce certificates of character and of actual experience in the necessary operations, and who must likewise possess a thorough knowledge of all tools and instruments that may be required, and be sufficiently acquainted with the principles of the art to surmount any possible difficulties.

Applications to be made before noon of 2nd December (free of postage), directed to the CHAIRMAN of the Artesian Well Board, Office of the Colonial Architect, Hyde Park, Sydney. 9146

TO COAL MINERS.

WANTED, by the Australian Agricultural Company, for their Mines at Newcastle, able and willing Colliers. Liberal wages given. Apply to W. CROASDILL, Esq., Superintendent, at Newcastle; or to F. EBSWORTH, Esq., Queen-street, Sydney.
J. EDWARD EBSWORTH,
Commissioner for the A. A. Company.
August 24. 3871

TO HAY AND BARLEY GROWERS.

WANTED, 200 tons of finest quality Oaten Hay, deliverable by 6 to 10 tons per week.
Also, 1000 bushels of Cape Barley.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
Apply to WM. BRADY, opposite the *Herald* Office. 9089

WANTED, a Chief Officer for the schooner Deborah. Apply on board, off BUCHANAN'S Wharf.
November 19. 9193

WANTED, a young man, about 17 or 18, who can write a good engrossing hand. Apply to J. F. JOSEPHSON, Elizabeth-street, No. 187. 9200

MILLERS WANTED, to proceed to the interior, to take charge of a Steam Mill. Apply to the undersigned, at his residence, at 9 o'clock, A.M.
EDWARD FLOOD.
Elizabeth-street, November 14.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED for the *Mercury* Office, Maitland, a COMPOSITOR: one who can job and work at press will be preferred. Wages £1 12s. 6d. a week, and 8d. an hour overtime.
Applications to be addressed to Mr. R. JONES, *Mercury* Office, Maitland. 9164

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Three rough Carpenters. Apply to GEORGE DENT, Globe-street. 9177

WANTED, a respectable female as general servant. Testimonials as to character will be required. Apply to Miss WILSHIRE, Pitt-street, South, near Liverpool-street. 8996

WANTED, a Married Couple, the man as gardener, and the woman as laundress. Apply at 481, George-street. 9197

WANTED, a man and his wife; the female as Cook and Laundress, the man to make himself generally useful. There are only two of a family in the house. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, Crispin Arms, Clarence-street Sydney. 9161

WANTED, an active single man, to drive a horse and cart, and make himself generally useful. Good wages will be given. Apply to Mr. JOHN STIRLING, 559, George-street. 9178

A YOUNG MAN, twenty-nine years of age, accustomed to a Merchant's Counting-house, is desirous of obtaining employment in a Merchant's Office or Warehouse. Has a knowledge of the French language, and would make himself generally useful to his employer. Address to H. H., 66, Cumberland-street, Sydney. 9072

A RESPECTABLE person, sometime in the colony, wishes to engage himself as Clerk or Collector to a mercantile or wholesale house in Sydney. Address F. S., FORD'S Stationer, George-street. 8813

A LITTLE GIRL, aged about five, and a little boy, about a year younger, strayed from Redfern early this morning. Any one having seen them will oblige by communicating with Mrs. COCKERALL, at the Rose and Crown, Redfern. The boy had on a blue de laine frock, running flower pattern, Dunstable hat, and plaid ribbon.
November 19. 9205

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS. —A house to let, now doing an excellent trade, and in the best business part of George-street, between Hunter-street and Bridge-street. For particulars apply to Mr. J. CURRY, Pitt-street. 9195

TO LET.—The Eating-House in Market-street, next door to Mr. Titterton's, doing a good business. The fixtures may be taken at a valuation. For further particulars apply on the premises. 9215

TO BE LET, a Dwelling-house in Castlereagh-street North, (adjoining Dr. O'Brien's), having stable, coach-house, and yard, with the city water laid on. Apply at the Office of Mr. MOREHEAD, O'Connell-street. 8050

TO LET, opposite the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, Sydney, a good five-roomed House, with kitchen, servant's room, and stable. Rent 20s. per week. Apply to Mr. M'KAY, three doors from the premises, towards King-street. 9077

TO LET, the whole or part of a House, situated at the corner of Cleveland and George streets, Redfern, containing nine rooms and a kitchen, having a spacious yard, with a two-stall stable, coach house, wash house, &c.—also a good well of water. For particulars enquire of Mrs. COCKERELL, on the premises. Rent moderate. 9163

TO LET, a Cottage, on the Glebe Road, replete with every convenience for a respectable family—well furnished with stoves in each sitting room, range and oven in kitchen, well of water, garden in front, and sufficient ground in the rear to make a good one. Omnibuses pass from half-past eight in the morning to five in the afternoon. The back commands a view of the flag-staff and the city. Rent extremely moderate. Apply to Messrs. GEORGE ALLEN and SON, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street, or to Mr. A. L. LAMBERT, at the cottage adjoining. 7167

TO BE SOLD, a House at Watson's Bay, at present in the occupation of Captain Kyle, Pilot. Apply to Captain D. SCOTT.
Sydney, November 20. 9170

FOR Sale or to Let, the Abbotsford Estate, Picton, containing 3000 acres, 48 miles from Sydney, a brick house, containing ten rooms, kitchen, stores, barn, stables, orchard, vegetable garden, stock and milking yards, a never-failing stream of excellent water. Apply to Mr. HOWEY, 4, Unity Place, Argyle-street; BROWN AND CO., George-street. To let, to Mr. H. THOMPSON, Camden Steam Mills. 8988

PETERBOROUGH ESTATE, ILLAWARRA.

THIS SPLENDID ESTATE is now finally divided, and will be let out on clearing and other leases.
All the tenants are requested to apply to the undersigned, in order to have their present leases ratified.
CHARLES T. SMITH, Wollongong.
BENJAMIN DARLEY, Patent Slip,
R. TOWNS, Town's Wharf.
November 12. 8722

SALES BY AUCTION.

FURNITURE, COOKING APPARATUS, SETTLES, FORMS, SHOP FITTINGS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, AND SUNDRIES.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, on the Premises of Mr. James Yeomans, situate in King-street, near York-street, without reserve,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 20,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
The whole of the Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of chest of drawers, sofas, chairs, tables, washstands, bedsteads and bedding, pictures, crockeryware, kitchen utensils, clocks, and other sundries, too numerous too enumerate.
Also,
The fittings of a shop, consisting of settles, forms, tables, and all the cooking apparatus connected with the business.
Terms—Cash. 9123

PRODUCE SALE.

MR. J. H. ATKINSON will sell by auction, at his Stores, Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 20,
At 11 o'clock,
47 Bales wool
1700 Sheepskins
Terms—Cash. 7498

HORSES.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A grey phaeton or carriage Horse
A roan carriage or phaeton Horse
A bay saddle Horse, by Harry Lorrequer
A stout brown gig or saddle Horse
Several other horses and mares. 9189

16 COLTS
1 ENTIRE HORSE
3 FILLIES.
AT THE CATTLE MARKET,
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market,
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Twenty head of fine young horses, just arrived from the Lachlan River. They are all broken in to saddle (except eight, which are only broken to lead,) and having a good deal of the Gratis and Vagabond blood in them, show high breeding with plenty of power. They are now at Saunders's Inn, near Homebush, and will be in the Cattle Market early on Wednesday morning.
No reserve. 9120

CHURCH ORGAN.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Is instructed to sell by private contract,
A MAGNIFICENT ORGAN,
Built by
CHARLES CADBY,
Liquorpond-street, London.
It has all the recent improvements, and is pronounced by competent judges to be a most superior instrument. It may be inspected and tried at the rooms of the auctioneer. 9202

TO TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 20th November,
At 11 o'clock,
TEN Cases Woollens and Trimmings, consisting of—
Superfine wool-dyed black broad cloths
Ditto ditto blue and invisible
Ditto black and drab cassimeres
Ditto fancy doeskins
Extra stout white drills
Ditto ditto brown ditto
Black and green Satara cloths
Black and blue cachmerettes
Light fancy quiltings
White and buff ditto
Dark fancy vestings
Black and coloured satin vestings
Black and coloured alpacas
Raven and drab sewings
Black and coloured twist
A large and general assortment of trimmings.
Terms at sale. 9045

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.
THE CUTTER WATERWITCH.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On THURSDAY next, 21st November,
At 12 o'clock,
THE FIRST-CLASS CUTTER WATERWITCH,
57 Tons Burthen.
She may be inspected at the Union Wharf, and further particulars obtained by applying to the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 8966

SLOPS AND MANCHESTER GOODS,
NOW LANDING EX AGRICOLA.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On FRIDAY NEXT, the 22nd November,
At 11 o'clock,
FORTY-NINE PACKAGES of the UNDERMENTIONED GOODS:—
Heavy Scotch twill shirts
Fancy regatta ditto
Fine white ditto
Heavy blue striped cotton shirts
Ditto ditto serge ditto
Fine bright scarlet baize ditto
Heavy kersey drawers
Ditto pilot cloth trousers
Fine ditto ditto coats
Fancy satin vests
Ditto toilenet
Double stitched moleskin trousers
Ditto ditto white ditto
Fine white drill ditto
Ditto brown ditto ditto
Black and blue summer coats
Fancy doeskin shooting ditto
Ditto ditto trousers
Black and blue summer coats
Fancy Doeskin shooting ditto
Ditto ditto trousers
Black and blue cloth ditto
Fine holland blouses
Ditto ditto shooting coats
Boys' clothing, in great variety
30 to 36 inch grey shirtings
36 inch fine white ditto
72 Ditto ditto sheetings
Stout cotton ticks
Twilled regatta shirting
White and coloured counterpanes
10-4 and 11-4 diaper rugs
10-4 cotton sheets
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 blankets
Stout drab moleskins
Ditto white ditto
Ditto drab cord
Ditto white ditto
Printed moleskin
Terms at sale 9043

DRAPERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On FRIDAY next, November 22,
At 11 o'clock,
FIFTY-EIGHT PACKAGES CHOICE SUMMER GOODS,
Now landing, ex Agricola, consisting of
Handsome wool balsorine dresses
Ditto printed cashmeres
Ditto printed de laines
Ditto printed cambrics and muslins
Ditto 5-4 fancy prints
Ditto 7-8 ditto
5-4 navy blues
Rich French satin parasols
Ditto brown silk ditto
Children's silk and cotton ditto
Rich silk umbrellas
Superior white satteen stays
Ditto ditto coutille ditto
Ditto drab satteen ditto
Fine white cotton hose
Children's ditto ditto socks
Rich white figured satin bonnet ribbons
Ditto coloured ditto ditto ditto
Ditto checked lutestring
Ditto plain black and coloured sarsnets
Fine Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets
Handsome trimmed ditto ditto
Ditto fancy satin ditto
Men's and boys' hats
Boys' and youths' ditto
Handsome printed cashmere shawls
Ditto filled ditto ditto
Ditto bordered ditto ditto
Ladies' fancy neck ties
Rich figured satin bands
Habits and gents' dark kid gloves
Ditto ditto light ditto
Ditto ditto white ditto
Ditto ditto black, white, and coloured silk
Black ducapes
Ditto satins and satinets
Rich glacé gros
Whisker blonds and lace goods
Book, jacconet, and checked muslins
A splendid lot of rich figured shawl nets, real thread laces, and figured nets
A splendid assortment of fancy operas
Ditto ditto ditto bandannas
9-4 Figured window muslins
8-4 Mosquito nets
Watered and damaged moreens
Light coloured Orleans
Ditto ditto silk stripes
A large assortment of table linen
Ditto ditto towellings
The above goods are really choice, and will positively be sold
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 9044

1 TON VERY SUPERIOR CHEESE,
(From Bathurst.)

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, November 21,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
1 TON Very Superior Bathurst Cheese, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash. 9198

WOOLPACKS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, Wednesday November 20,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
FIVE HUNDRED WOOLPACKS.
Terms at sale. 9129

BAGGING.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, November 20,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
35 Rolls Bagging.
Terms at sale. 9206

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, November 20,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
3 Cases oil covers
2 Bales bags
3 Hogsheads tumblers
5 Cases mustard
3 Casks corks
3 Cases candles
1 Case steel pens.
Terms at sale. 9207

On Account of whom it may Concern,
EX RUBY,
John Ellerby, master, from London.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, Market-street East,
On THURSDAY next, November 21,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
W 135 CASES CLARET.
Terms—Cash. 9148

CLEARING OUT SALE,
To close various Consignments.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, Market-street East,
On THURSDAY next, the 21st instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
12 GENTLEMEN'S plain flapped Saddles, with furniture, complete
6 Super stuffed flapped saddles
13 Sets black tip knives and forks, 50 pieces per set
4 Cases pint salad oil, two dozen each
5 Cases brown Windsor soap
5 Ditto white ditto ditto
10 Boxes sperm candles
100 Tins peppermint lozenges
50 Gross reel cotton, assorted
White and gold breakfast services
Green glazed dessert sets
Sets of jugs, mugs, and chimney ornaments
Cotton and India rubber braces
25 Dozen waistcoats
Pens, scissors, and padlocks
Cigar cases, gilt buttons
A small assortment of jewellery
A number of engravings and paintings
100 Volumes of books, consisting of Histories, Novels, Tales, &c.
Terms at sale. 9149

CARGO OF THE MOA,
CAPTAIN NORRIS, FROM AUCKLAND.

HUMPBACK OIL,
WOOL LASHING,
AND
KAURIE PINE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been favoured with instructions from WILLIAM WRIGHT, Esq., to sell by auction, at BOTTS' WHARF,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 20th instant,
At 11 o'clock,
THE Entire Cargo of the brig Moa, from Auckland, comprising—
36 Casks, first quality, HUMPBACK OIL
300 Coils patent WOOL-LASHING
34,000 Feet KAURIE PINE, consisting of all dimensions and descriptions.
Terms at sale. 8934

PORT WINE,
JUST LANDED.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
At 12 o'clock,
10 CASES, each 3 dozen
10 Cases, each 2 dozen
10 Cases, each 1 dozen } PORT WINE.
Terms at sale. 9210

DRUGGISTS' SPECKLED TWINE,
Seine Twine, Hempen Shoe Thread, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
HAS been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, 21st instant,
At 11 o'clock,
EX SIR EDWARD PAGET.
SR {11—1 Barrel 54 lbs. coloured twine, sorts
12—1 Ditto 50 ditto ditto
13—1 Ditto 54 ditto ditto
14—1 Ditto 52 ditto ditto
15—1 Ditto 50 ditto ditto
16—1 Ditto 50 ditto ditto
EX AZTEC.
SR {21—1 Barrel 222 lbs. ditto
22—1 Ditto 90 lbs. ditto
20—1 Ditto 108 lbs. ditto
301 lbs. seine twine
EX BRIGHTMAN.
M A {28—Case containing 138 packages boiled hempen shoe thread, 348 pounds.
Terms at sale. 9212

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE CASES
OILMAN'S STORES,
Now landing in fine order, ex Agricola, comprising articles of the best quality, carefully put up, from one of the first London Export Houses.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has been instructed by the Importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 21st instant,
At 11 o'clock,
An Invoice of Oilman's Stores, now landing from the Agricola, in excellent condition.
The assortment comprises—
{ 1-30—Thirty cases, each two dozen, quarts, pickles
31-70—Forty cases, each four dozen, pints pickles
71-85—Fifteen cases, each two dozen, lbs. mustard
86-105—Twenty cases, each four dozen ½ lbs. mustard
106-107—Two cases, each six dozen, half-pints assorted sauces
108-117—Ten cases, each three dozen, pints salad oil
118-127—Ten cases, each six dozen, half-pints salad oil
128-130—Three cases, each two dozen, lbs. anchovies
131-133—Three cases, each six dozen, ½ lbs. anchovies
134-135—Two cases, each twenty-five tins, herrings.
The Auctioneer would urge upon the trade, country storekeepers, and buyers for export, to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity now offered (in this and his other advertisements of to-day) for purchasing—prices being certain to advance in a few weeks—the supplies expected running far short of the estimated demand for the Christmas season.
Terms at sale. 9214

HUMPBACK OIL.
PATENT WOOL LASHING.
KAURIE PINE.
Forming the entire cargo of the brig "MOA," from Auckland.

THE undersigned wishes to remind parties interested in the purchase of the above articles, (more especially the humpback oil, and wool lashing, now so scarce), that the sale will be held
On Botts' Wharf,
THIS (Wednesday) MORNING,
At 11 o'clock,
And the terms will be very liberal.
GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
City Mart, 474, George-street,
Sydney, November 20. 9215

TO SHOPKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND OTHERS.
TWINE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, November 21,
At 11 o'clock,
R in diamond with B outside.
§ 14 1 CASE containing 800 lbs. 2 and 3 ply grocers' twine, in balls
15—1 Case containing
240 lbs. brown shoe thread
159 lbs. patent hemp thread
16—1 case containing
240 lbs. fine 2 ply shop twine
186 lbs. fine 3 ply shop twine
17—1 Case containing
240 lbs. fine sail twine
18—1 Case containing
240 lbs. second quality twine.
Terms at sale. 9211

OILMAN'S STORES and GROCERIES,
An excellent assortment of
NEW GOODS.—JUST LANDED.

Fruits
Mustard
Pimento
Chocolate
Cocoa
Cocoa paste
Sultana raisins, in half-drums
Jordan almonds
Valencia ditto
Imperials
Eleme raisins
Cheeme ditto
Patras Currants
Blue
Carraway Seeds
Crystallised Fruits
London Vinegar
Marsetti's Champagne Cider.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
HAS the pleasure of informing the trade, country storekeepers, and buyers for export, that he has received instructions from the importer to offer the above Invoice of choice goods for unreserved sale by auction,
At the City Mart, 474 George-street,
On THURSDAY next, November 21.
At 11 o'clock.
Terms — Liberal. 9114

ARTICLES IN TINWARE,
Best British manufacture.

TO FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, FURNITURE BROKERS, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On FRIDAY, November 22, at 11 o'clock,
1 HOGSHEAD, containing regular SHOWER BATHS, 5 pint teapots, colanders, No. 2 peppers, blue cake baskets, with handles, ½ pint beer jacks, &c.
1 Ditto—containing middle Dutch ovens, egg ladles, steak dishes—10 and 12-inch
1 Ditto—baths assorted, 8 quart cans, toilet pails, sugar trunks, &c.
1 Ditto—steak dishes—12 and 14-inch, 4 quart coffee machines, &c.
1 Ditto—oval fire buckets, square ditto, sugar trunks, plate warmers, 8 quart cans, &c.
1 Ditto—plate warmers, assorted.
Also,
The six large size dry hogsheads containing above goods.
The articles will be open for inspection on Thursday.
Terms at sale. 9112

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

THE RAVEN, STEAMER,
Exclusive of Machinery, as she now lies at the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, *Sussex-street*,
Where she may be viewed up to the time of sale.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 20th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE above vessel was built in 1848, by Mr. Thomas Chowne, being constructed of three thicknesses of planking, with tarred blankets between them, upon the diagonal principle; she is coppered and thoroughly copper-fastened every 4 inches up to the 4 feet line from the bottom; her length between perpendiculars is 86 feet, and extreme breadth in midships 15 feet.

The great strength of this vessel has been proved, for although stranded at the M'Leay River, on being got off she was found to be perfectly tight, and is now parted with solely on account of her not being altogether suitable for the River Trade at Moreton Bay.

The vessel would make an excellent barge or schooner, and would be well adapted for bar harbours. She would carry probably about 70 tons.

*** Further particulars may be had on application to James Paterson, Esq., Secretary, Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.
Terms at sale. 8302

THIS DAY.

BYASS' bottled ALE AND PORTER.
Hogsheads BASS' No. 3 ALE
CHOCOLATE
SENETT
MESS BEEF.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, 20th November,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
10 CASKS BYASS' bottled ALE and PORTER, each 3 dozen
6 Ditto bottled ale, each 3 dozen
Bass' No. 3 ale, in hogsheads
21 Boxes chocolate, each 24lbs.
600 ROLLS SENETT
6 Casks salt beef.
Terms—Cash. 9173

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

TO SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, GROCERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

MARZETTI'S BOTTLED DEVONSHIRE CIDER, DUNBAR'S BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER, ARRACK IN HOGSHEADS, TOBACCO IN TIERCES, PAMPANGA SUGAR, BRAZIL AND BARCELONA NUTS, WALNUTS, AND SOFT SHELL ALMONDS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
On MONDAY, the 25th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
209 BAGS PAMPANGA SUGAR
43 Casks Dunbar's bottled porter, each four dozen
10 Casks ditto ditto ale, each four dozen
16 Casks Marzetti's bottled cider, each four dozen
8 Hogsheads arrack
3 Tierces tobacco } in bond.
5 Casks Brazil nuts
4 Ditto walnuts
7 Ditto Barcelona nuts
8 Ditto soft shell almonds
Terms at sale. 9104

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE Sale of Unredeemed Pledges, pledged with Robert Appleton, of 131, Bathurst-street, advertised to be sold on Wednesday, the 20th, by Messrs. Pickering and Lucas, is unavoidably postponed until Monday next, the 25th instant.
R. APPLETON,
Pawn Office, 131, Bathurst-street, opposite Wright's Brewery. 9199

MOST IMPORTANT PROPERTIES!

By order of Mrs. Charles Smith.

DWELLING-HOUSE, LARGE GARDEN AND PADDOCK, AT CAMPERDOWN, COMPRISING, IN ALL ABOUT 16 ACRES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF PARRAMATTA, WITH FRONTAGE TO TWO STREETS AND THE RIVER.

50 ACRE FARM AT THE PUNCH BOWL, LIVERPOOL ROAD.

30 ACRES LAND AT BOTANY.

MORT AND BROWN
Have been instructed to sell by public auction, the following most valuable properties, at their Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 20th November,
At 11 o'clock,
First.
ALL that most beautiful Estate, situate at Camperdown, adjoining the ornamental ground of the Church of England Cemetery Company, and comprising in all about
SIXTEEN ACRES,
a large portion of which is laid out in ornamental grounds and orchard, the latter being in the most profitable state of bearing, and the whole affording an excellent remuneration, being the most fertile spot within many miles of Sydney.
On this property is erected
AN EXCELLENT DWELLING-HOUSE,
with out-houses and many improvements, and a portion of the land is subdivided into convenient paddocks.
The Newtown and Sydney Roads (for it has large frontage to the Camperdown Road) are within a stone's throw of it, and it is an easy drive or walk from the city.

Many thousands of pounds have been expended by the late proprietor in bringing this property to its present state, and from the rapid extension of the busy localities of Sydney towards it, there can be no question but this 16 acres will before very long assume
AN IMMENSE VALUE.

Lot 2.
A most Valuable Property in the town of Parramatta, at present in the occupation of George Oakes, Esq., having frontage to
PHILLIP-STREET,
CHARLES-STREET,
And the
PARRAMATTA RIVER.
The erections upon this property consist of
TWO COTTAGES,
NEW SLAUGHTER HOUSE,
CATTLE AND SHEEP POUNDS,
And is let to the party beforenamed at a nominal rental of £25 per annum.

Lot 3.
FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, situate at the Punchbowl, adjoining the farms of Mr. William Lee and Mr. Williamson. There is considerable fencing, and a portion of it is cleared.

Lot 3.
TOWNSHIP OF BOTANY.
25 to 30 acres of this township, being the unsold portion, and particulars of which may be learnt on application to the Auctioneers.

TERMS:—One fourth cash, residue six months' bill. 7978

10 ACRES OF LAND,
AT THE REAR OF
BELLO RETRIO.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 20th November,
At 11 o'clock,
10 ACRES OF LAND, at the rear of BELLO RETRIO, on the Newtown Road, consisting of excellent garden land, with plenty of water, and admirably adapted for building sites, having a good view of the surrounding properties.
COOK'S RIVER, PETERSHAM, &c.,
Is bounded by "Wells-street, Bello Retiro," and on the west by the Government Road.
The above will be sold in one or more lots, to suit intending purchasers.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms at sale. 8764

6 CASES DRAPERY, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, 21st November,
At 11 o'clock,
6 CASES, containing—
Broadcloths
Buckskins, Doeskins
Cassinets
Shawls, oil cloths
Moleskins, calicos
Alpacas, merinos
Hosiery, &c., &c.
Terms at Sale. 9117

DRAPERY.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. William Melville—by order of the Official Assignee.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, November 21,
At 11 o'clock,
THE whole of the Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Melville,
Comprising—
A general assortment of Drapery, Millinery, Haberdashery, &c., including—
HOSIERY—cotton, woollen, merino, silk, &c.
Children's socks and leggings
Gloves, braces
Orleans, merinos
Alpacas, crapes
Muslins, calicos, ticks
Sheeting, table damask
Flannels, blankets
Ticks, huckaback, holland
Diaper, handkerchiefs
Cravats, de laine dresses
Prints, ginghams, cambrics
Sheetings, jaconets
RIBBONS, in variety
Blonds, nets, edgings, lace collars, stays, flowers
Habits, frock bodies, robes
Bonnets, fringes, gimps, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9115

THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS, TONGUE OIL, AND WHALEBONE.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Stores, George and Pitt streets,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, 21st November,
At 11 o'clock,
1752 SHEEPSKINS
47 bales Wool
47 casks Tallow
140 salted Hides
3 casks Tongue Oil
16 bundles Whalebone
Terms—Cash. 9116

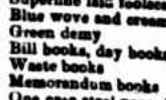
KANGAROO SKINS.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at the Stores, George-street,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, November 21,
At 12 o'clock
4500 UNDRESSED KANGAROO SKINS.
Terms at sale. 9184

TO STATIONERS.

PAPER, PARCHMENT, BOOKS, STEEL PENS, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
On FRIDAY, November 22,
At 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
42 BALES AND CASES OF PAPER STATIONERY, viz.:—
14 lbs. double crown
28 lbs. bag cap
60 lbs. imperial
70 lbs. ditto
Post paper, assorted
Parchment, 18 x 27
44 lbs. laid news
Royal hand
Printing demy
5 and 6 sheet ivory and purple boards
Superfine laid foolscap
Blue wove and cream laid post
Green demy
Bill books, day books
Waste books
Memorandum books
One case steel pens, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
The whole will be sold to the highest bidders. 909



SABRINA.
A Baltimore clipper, barque, 308 tons register—will carry 400 tons.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
On *
Without reserve,
THE SPLENDID BARQUE SABRINA,
308 tons register, and 400 tons burthen.
This superior ship was built in Baltimore in 1845 for the Mediterranean fruit trade, and consequently combines carrying capacity with the great speed which has given to vessels of her build the famous appellation of
BALTIMORE CLIPPERS.
She is built of the best materials, is coppered and copper fastened, has
SPLENDID CABIN ACCOMMODATIONS,
And has been pronounced by competent persons as one of the finest vessels ever constructed in the United States.
It is not, however, the wish of the vendor that parties should bid for the ship without every opportunity of inspecting her, and so confident are they that the character which we now give her on their authority, will be fully borne out by careful survey, that they have determined to place the vessel on the
PATENT SLIP
On *
On which day an inspection of her is particularly invited.

To parties engaged in the eastern trade, as well as to those who may be desirous of placing wools early in the London market, the sale of this craft is particular worthy of attention.
An inventory of stores is in course of preparation.
Terms at sale.

* *In consequence of the prior engagements for the PATENT SLIP, the sale of the Sabrina is unavoidably postponed for a few days. Due notice will be given in a future advertisement of the day of sale, meanwhile the vessel will be on view at the wharf of the Patent Slip.* 9087

600 HEAD CATTLE.

UNDOUBTEDLY QUIET AND WELL BRED, WITH GOOD BULLS WITH THEM.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, a Herd of the above description, on FRIDAY, January 3rd, 1851, now running on the Peel, within 12 miles of Tamworth.
They have a full proportion of male Cattle amongst them, and are warranted as above represented.
A liberal credit will be given, and every assistance afforded in starting the cattle. Stock horses may be had at a valuation. 7775

PENRITH.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

ALL those excellent premises known as the HARP INN, situate in High-street, Penrith, subject to the existing lease, yielding £60 per annum. The premises are very extensive, and occupy upwards of an acre of ground.
ALSO, IN ONE OR TWO LOTS.
The Butcher's Shop and Cottage occupied by Mr. Wheatley, situate at the corner of High and Castlereagh streets, and now in full trade.
TOGETHER WITH
The two Cottages adjoining, occupied by Mrs. Hadley.

Terms, and all particulars, may be learnt on application to the undersigned.
MORT AND BROWN.
P.S.—M. and B. will also treat with any party disposed to rent the Mill and premises, situate on the Nepean, which are now being put into first-rate working order. 8937

TO CAPITALISTS AND PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO INVEST.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

ABOUT Six Years' Interest in a Leasehold Property, situate in the best part of the city, from which there is a weekly rental of Ten Pounds, the property being subject to a ground rent of four pounds ten shillings per week, leaving a surplus income of two hundred and eighty-six pounds per annum.
This is a first-rate investment, as will be found upon application to the undersigned, who are prepared to furnish all particulars.
8938 MORT AND BROWN.

SYDNEY ROAD TRUST.

ON Wednesday, the 11th day of December next, at the Government Sale Room in the Old Military Barracks, Sydney, after the sale at 12 o'clock of the Government Tolls and Ferry Dues, the Commissioners of the Sydney Road Trust, appointed under the Act of Council, 15th Victoria, No. 41, will cause to be put up to auction the lease for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1851, of the Tolls and Dues to be collected at a gate to be erected on the Parramatta-road, at the entrance to the cut through Grose Farm, and near to the Water Reserve at the City Boundary. Upset price £2000.
A bond (in double the amount of the rent), with two responsible sureties, will be required for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the Trust.
By order of the Commissioners,
EDWIN W. HOLLINWORTH,
Secretary.
Sydney Road Trust Office, Pitt-street, 11th November. 8570

TO STAND THIS SEASON AT BUNGARRABBEE.

THE well-known imported thorough bred English horse
CAMEL.
Also, the celebrated high caste Arab,
GLENDOWER.
Terms:—For a single mare £3 3s., an allowance where a number sent.
Good paddocks provided, and every care taken, but no responsibility incurred.
All mares to be paid for and removed on or before the 1st January, 1851. 6882

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, November 20,* 1850.

Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1850.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

PRESENT: The Mayor, Aldermen—Allen, Broughton, Egan, Fisher, Thurlow, and Brown; Councillors—Ryan, Macdonald, Peden, Moore, Paton, Board, Weekes, Peek, Lenehan, Roberts, Tierney, Moffitt, Driver, Thomas, and Josephson

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the TOWN CLERK.

REPORTS RECEIVED.

The report of the Hackney Carriage Committee, recommending the expiration of all licenses on the 31st December in every year, and that the Circular Quay and Barrack street be additional stands for cabs, was brought up and received.

The report of the Financial Committee, recommending the payment of accounts due, was received.

Mr. Alderman THURLOW moved, that the report be received, and with the evidence be printed.

The motion was carried on division, by a majority of 13 to 9.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Alderman BROUGHTON brought up a report of the Improvement Committee on certain improvements in Phillip-street and Francis-street, prayed for in petitions from parties residing in those vicinities.

The report recommended the required works to be performed by the inhabitants of the vicinities.—Report received.

Alderman BROUGHTON brought up a report from the Improvement Committee, recommending the repair of Wilton-street.—Report received.

WATERING THE STREETS.

Alderman EGAN presented a petition from 393 persons, residing in George-street, praying to have the street watered.—Petition received.

WAGES OF LABOURERS.

Mr. ROBERTS presented a petition from certain labourers employed by the Corporation, complaining of receiving insufficient remuneration.—The petition was received.

WATER.

Mr. THOMAS presented a petition from the inhabitants of Brisbane Ward, praying for the reservation of a fountain in Clarence-street.—Petition received.

MARKETS.

Mr. RYAN presented the petition of the stallholders in markets, shed B, against the petition of the stall-holders in shed B.—as presented at the last meeting of the Council.—Petition received.

TENDERS—PRINTING, STATIONERY, AND KEEPING IN REPAIR TOWN CLOCKS.

Mr. Alderman BROUGHTON mentioned that three persons had tendered for the printing: Mr. Rowe, Mr. Stokes, and a tender in blank.

Alderman ALLEN complained of the printing of the citizen lists of last year as very incorrect.

The only tender for stationery was from Mr. John Sands, which was accepted.

The tender of Mr. Thomas Dawson for keeping the town clocks in repair having been put—a motion for new tenders was put and carried.

CORPORATION WAGES.

Mr. ROBERTS moved, in pursuance of notice—That as the remuneration paid to the mechanics and day labourers employed by the Corporation on the works within the city is insufficient; and to continue a system of inadequate payment to this class is not only harrassing to them, but injurious to the citizens themselves, this Council resolve that the rate of payment to labourers be increased to £1 1s. per week, and to the mechanics in the same proportion.

Mr. MOORE seconded the resolution.

Mr. FLOOD moved, as an amendment, that the motion be referred to the Improvement Committee for their consideration and report.

Mr. PATON seconded the amendment.

Alderman BROUGHTON opposed the original motion in a very effectual speech, showing that so far from the wages offered by the Corporation being low, that when twelve labourers were wanted a short time ago, there were 132 applications for employment, and consequently 120 disappointed persons. He believed that the publication of a resolution that 18s. per week was an insufficient wage, and that the Corporation would give more, would tend to bring labour from the interior where labour was scarce, and from the neighbouring colonies, into Sydney, where labour was redundant; and he believed in spite of all that might be said, that it was not the lowness of the rate of wages in Sydney which caused any distress, but the want of employment owing to the redundancy of labour.

After some further observations from various members, the amendment was carried by a majority of 11 to 10.

DEVONSHIRE AND COOPER STREETS.

Mr. ROBERTS moved that it be an instruction to the City Surveyor, to prepare without delay, estimates of the probable expense of permanently repairing Devonshire and Cooper streets, and Elizabeth-street, from the residence of Mr. W. C. Greville to the boundary of the city at the southern extremity, and for covering the same with iron-stone gravel: and that it be an instruction to the Improvement Committee, with all practicable speed in the mean time, to make such temporary or other repairs thereto, as will effectually afford safety and comfort to the citizens.

After some discussion elucidating that so far as temporary repairs of Elizabeth-street and Devonshire-street were under consideration of the Improvement Committee, the motion was withdrawn.

LIGHTING SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

Mr. ROBERTS moved that it be an instruction to the Lighting Committee to erect a sufficient number of lamps on the South Head Road, from Lyons-terrace to Bourke-street.—Motion withdrawn.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Mr. ROBERTS moved that the petition of John Taylor, received by the Council on the 9th instant, praying for the removal of an obstruction in the water course, near his property, on the Old South Head Road, be referred to the Improvement Committee, with instructions to take such steps therein as they may deem necessary.

Alderman BROUGHTON stated that this motion referred to a subject which had been before the Council many times before, and he felt assured that all interference on the part of the Council would be ineffective to any good.

The motion was negatived.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. DARVAL moved, in the absence of Councillor Williams, that the Town Clerk be instructed to prepare a synopsis of the business transacted at the meeting of Council, held on the 9th November, 1850, and at all subsequent meetings; and that the same be printed for the information of the members.—Carried.

LEVELS IN PRINCE-STREET.

Alderman EGAN moved, that the Report of the Special Committee of the City Council, dated the 21st October, and received by the Council on the 9th November instant, with reference to the levels of the kerb in Prince-street, opposite to the premises erected by Messrs. Hogan and Carraher, and others, be adopted.—Carried.

GEORGE-STREET MARKETS.

Alderman EGAN moved, that the petition of the stallholders in shed letter C. of the George-street market, praying for an alteration of the by-laws regulating the occupation of the said shed, be referred to the By-laws Committee, for their consideration and report.—Carried.

CITY PROPERTIES.

Alderman EGAN moved, that the undermentioned properties belonging to the Corporation, be let by public auction, on Tuesday, the 10th December next, for twelve months from the 1st January, 1851, viz.—1. The George-street Market; 2. The Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market; 3. The Market Wharf, water frontage, in three lots, according to plan; 4. The land adjoining Market Wharf, in three lots, according to plan. 5. The Water Fountain, Hyde Park; 6. The Fountain, Dock-yard; 7. The Fountain, Soldier's Point. According to the terms and conditions of sale of the said properties, to be seen at the office of the Town Clerk.

Mr. ROBERTS seconded the motion.

Alderman THURLOW moved, as an amendment, that persons willing to lease the undermentioned City properties for twelve months from the 1st January next, be requested, by advertisement, to lodge tenders for the same, at the Town Clerk's Office, on or before the 10th day of December next:—The George-street Market; the Hay, Corn, and Cattle Market; the Market Wharf, water frontage; the land adjoining the Market Wharf; the Water Fountain, Hyde Park; the Water Fountain, H. M. Dockyard; according to terms, conditions, and plans to be seen at the Town Clerk's Office. His object in making the amendment was to prevent the unfairness, which it was notorious prevailed in the disposal of the markets in the last year, arising out of the conspiracy of certain parties to purchase the markets. Under the amendment the sale of the markets was not compulsory on the Council;—under the system by auction—it was compulsory.

The amendment was carried.

CRESCENT-STREET.

Mr PATON moved, that Crescent-street be widened to the full extent of sixty feet, as proclaimed by the Government, and that it be kerbed and guttered, and covered with a coat of blue metal, six inches thick. He considered that this was one of the greatest thoroughfares in the city, and that he was therefore justified in bringing this measure forward.—Motion withdrawn.

DEPOSIT OF NIGHT SOIL.

Mr. MOORE moved, that application be made to the Government for a sufficient piece of land, at a reasonable distance from the boundaries of the city, on which night soil or other nuisances might be deposited.

Mr. FISHER and Mr. PEEK opposed the motion, on the ground that the Council ought to apply to the Government for grants of land necessary for all Corporation purposes.

Dr. TIERNEY moved, as an amendment, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the subject and report thereon.—The amendment was carried.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT.

Mr. THORNTON moved that a return, showing the number of houses in the city of Sydney, built and occupied and not assessed, and every particular with reference thereto, be laid on the table without delay, for the information of the public and this Council, such houses or tenements not being rated, and thus virtually exempt from all taxation.—Carried.

HENRY DENTON.

Mr. THORNTON moved that the petition of Henry Denton and others, received by the Council on the 21st October, praying for permission to erect a wall or facing in front of their premises, be referred to the Improvement Committee for their consideration and report.

The resolution was negatived by a majority of 12 to 3.

WATERING THE STREETS.

Mr. WEEKES moved, that this Council is of opinion, that the comfort and convenience of the citizens generally would be greatly promoted by the regular watering of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and resolve, that it be referred to the Water Committee, to consider the best means for carrying the same into effect, and to report thereon to this Council, as early as possible, with an estimate of the probable expense, and the localities to which it might be most advantageously applied. The whole of the citizens would receive constant benefit from the watering of the streets in the principal thoroughfares of the city, as they were constantly moving about therein.—Carried.

The meeting ended from the dispersion of members.

METEOROLOGY.

(*Compiled expressly for the* Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 12TH TO 18TH NOVEMBER, 1850.

DATE.	HOUR'S AGO.	BAROMETER. 9 A.M.	BAROMETER. 3 P.M.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 3 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 3 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	WET.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MAXIM.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MINIM.	RAIN PALLEN.	WINDS.
TUESDAY, 12	9·20 A.M.	29·891	29·856	29·895	65	66	66	65	68	65	64	68	62	....	S.E., S.E., by E.
WEDNESDAY, 13	9	29·913	29·846	29·862	66	67	66	67	68	64	64	68	62	....	W.S.W., N.E., N.N.E., N. by E.
THURSDAY, 14	10	29·754	29·635	29·640	69	69	69	69	68	64	63	69	63	....	N.W., N.E. by N., N. by E., S.
FRIDAY, 15	11	29·786	29·790	29·716	65	66	65	64	66	62	62	67	62	....	S., S. by E., S.S.E., S. by E.
SATURDAY, 16	12	29·952	29·914	29·940	59	60	59	57	59	55	54	59	54	0·05	Southerly.
SUNDAY, 17	13	29·925	29·900	29·894	58	57	55	53	49	48	49	53	48	0·56	South.
MONDAY, 18	14	29·833	29·792	29·773	58	60	59	56	59	58	54	59	46	....	W.S.W., S. by W., S., S.S.W.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 12.—Fresh east wind forepart; middle part, moderate; and gradually sunk to quite light airs toward evening. Sky darkly overcast and threatening through the day. Night, calm and gloomy.

Wednesday, 13.—Morning, calms and cloudy; middle part, N.E. breezes, which after 3 o'clock freshened, and grew very strong and gusty latter part. Light clouds and very partial P.M.

Thursday, 14.—Light N.W. breezes easty part, and cloudless sky; after 9 o'clock blew very fresh from N.E. and by N. during the rest of the day; some partial thunder storms passed over from N.W. during the afternoon. After 8 P.M., blew hard from S.W., and then from due south through the greater part of the night.

Friday, 15.—Fresh, increasing to strong breezes from S. throughout this day; no rain, but sky heavily clouded. Wind veered east of south forenight, got coarse and squally, and latter part rose to brisk gales.

Saturday, 16.—Strong coarse wind from southward all this day; clouds heavy, and a generally dirty aspect; some drizzling rain at times. Between 6 and 7 P.M., rain, and thunder at a distance; bleak wintry weather. No change during the night.

Sunday, 17.—Fresh south wind fore and middle parts, heavily clouded, drizzling rains at times, A.M.; after one, more steady rain; latter part, wind moderated, clouds partially dispersed, but some heavy showers fell during the evening again, and then cleared up. Wind very fresh through the night, from S.W. and by west. The weather this day and night *remarkably cold* for the season.

Monday, 18.—Morning, strong dry wind from westward, clear sky; after 9 blew strong from southward and by west all through the day; dry clear atmosphere, but very remarkably cold for the season; latter part cloudy, and remained so till 9—10, after that, fine clear night, fresh breezes from south-westward.

PARRAMATTA.

PUBLIC MEETING.

ACCORDING to advertisement, a public meeting took place on Thursday evening last, in the Court House, for the purpose of establishing a School of Arts. At half-past seven o'clock the room was brilliantly lit up, and began to be filled in every part. On the platform we observed three members of Council, three clergymen of the Church of England, and several Justices of the Peace; the Warden of the District Council, with other influential gentlemen. The body of the house was taken up with nearly all the master tradesmen of the town.

It was moved by Mr. OAKES, M.C., and seconded by Mr. HARDY, P.M., that Captain King, R.N., M.L.C., do take the chair.

The proposition was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN read the circular calling the meeting, and called upon J. R. Hardy, Esq., P.M., to name the first resolution: "That a School of Arts and Sciences be established in Parramatta; the objects of which shall be the formation of a library and reading-room for the use of the members; the delivery at suitable periods of Lectures on Scientific, Philosophical, and Literary subjects; and the diffusion by other convenient means, of useful knowledge." The speaker said, that the industry of the provisional secretary had made them acquainted with the object of the present meeting. It was hardly necessary for him to explain at any length the nature of Institutions such as was now proposed, for the existence of similar establishments in Sydney and elsewhere, had made them well known to the public. But he would beg to say that the great object of general intellectual advancement can be effected by no plans so efficient as this. It would have been easy for a few of the wealthier members of this community to form an association of a more extensive and less general character; but this was not the object that he, and those who had worked with him in the establishment of this institution, had had heart. Their object was to include in their number the great body of the community, and to extend to the greatest number the benefits of increased education and knowledge. As he had before said, there were no known means so efficacious towards the general advancement as institutions of this nature. For it was obvious to every man of cultivated mind, who contrasted his mental condition at the age of forty with what it was at twenty, that it was in the latter portion of his life, and after he left school or college, that his education really began. No doubt at their scholastic institutions a most useful foundation was laid, upon which subsequent knowledge would be most easily founded. And if this was the case with the few men of leisure, how much more must the education of the masses be dependent upon the means of mental improvement they may meet with after they have embarked upon the business of life? It was fortunately not necessary for him, in these days, to argue as to the benefit derived from the spread of education; for though in former days it had been questioned, the common current of mankind had settled the question. But there was one point of view in which these institutions were pre-eminently useful—namely, by uniting in the same ennobling pursuit all classes of the community, teaching the one class to sympathise and cultivate friendly relations with the others,—uniting them by mutual respect and good feeling, and showing there was no antagonism between the various classes. In this respect, as in many others, the result was an increase to the general happiness, for it must be known to all who heard him, that of all enjoyments, those of the understanding were the greatest. It was the labouring class who had, in this respect, the most to gain; and he would show them, by a striking example, the great operation of mental employment upon the happiness of the race. He referred to a most admirable writer, Hugh Miller, who began life as a working man in a quarry, and by self-instruction and making proper use of the opportunities he had met with, had deservedly risen to the highest rank as a writer on geological and other subjects. [The extract is too long for insertion, but the conclusion of Miller, down from his first year of labour, was, that labour was not in itself an unhappy condition, but, on the contrary, susceptible of the highest enjoyment.] He (Mr. H.) would now beg to notice an objection that was sometimes made, that these institutions gave a mere smattering of knowledge, and that according to the well known quotation, "A little knowledge was a dangerous thing." Now, this was not

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the case, because even a smattering of geology, of medicine, of chemistry, &c., had saved many a fortune, that would otherwise have been expended fruitlessly,—such as in the search of coals, &c. He showed, too, that another objection was equally groundless — that matters of science had little effect in enlarging the mind on matters of present importance, and that the conclusion to which the Government of England had arrived with respect to the corn laws and the income tax, had been clearly demonstrated years before, by Dr. Ure, who, though a mere chemist, showed that the exercise of his faculties in his own line, had given him correct opinions on matters that had, at the first glance, no apparent connexion with his studies. After a few more remarks, the Speaker moved the resolution.

Mr. John Hamilton seconded the resolution, and in doing so observed, he could not forbear giving utterance to the feelings of gratitude and delight he experienced in seeing so many learned and scientific gentlemen present; and felt quite pleased on turning to the platform, to perceive Captain King, with several reverend gentlemen. It seemed a pledge to the meeting, that the usefulness of a School of Arts was not only to be made manifest amongst us, but that under such patronage it was determined that it should go a head. He had no intention of taking part in the meeting, but from the encouraging spectacle which presented itself to his view, he would beg to say a few words. Whilst it is true we have not had a School of Arts, we have had a debating society—a library and museum in connection therein; and from what he had noticed in this little auxiliary of knowledge, he had been led to admire the plain and simple manner in which persons, not stored with scientific acquirements, had contributed to each others good, from information received at our debating society; hence it is, that although we have not had one highly scientific and learned gentleman to contribute every kind of knowledge at once, yet the many have contributed their several parts, and the whole have been profited. None but the witnesses of such a transaction can have any idea of the effect of a lecture delivered by a person neither scientific nor philosophic, but yet well informed upon his subject; with these considerations, the common saying so often made use of that a little learning is a dangerous thing, is not always true. He would with unfeigned pleasure second the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried without dissent.

The Rev. H. H. Bobart, M.A., rose to move the second resolution, "That subscribers of five pounds shall be enrolled as life members of the Society. Subscribers paying an entrance fee of two and sixpence, and an annual subscription of twelve shillings, payable quarterly in advance, shall be enrolled as annual members, and that benefactors, either by donations of books, philosophical instruments, or other eminent services in the cause of the Society, may be enrolled as honorary members on the recommendation of the Committee of Management." The speaker said, he perceived that the resolution he held in his hand was rather of a financial character than otherwise; that being perfectly full and comprehensive in itself, it was unnecessary for him to trouble the meeting with many remarks of his; yet they may rely upon his co-operation. He perceived by the resolution that donations of books will be received, and he would remark, that such persons as have books, and have read and digested them, could not do better than present them to the library of the School of Arts. He held in his hand a work entitled "The Manual of Philosophy," which with great pleasure he would present to them, and he had no doubt that if the same was well read, in twelve months time some may be found in Parramatta better informed than many in Sydney. In conclusion, he would promise that moving the resolution he would do all in his power to assist in carrying it out.

The resolution was seconded by E. H. Stathem, who remarked that he hoped that many would follow the example of the reverend gentleman, and present books to the library. If the number of members amounted to 150, and each member presented one book, it would be a favourable beginning. He remembered that when the first School of Arts was begun in Sydney, it was in a room on Church-hill, and the most prominent step at the commencement was the institution of an instruction class, and it was most remarkable how ready those individuals were, who had been instructed to communicate with others upon the subject, and more especially in the science of geology. He felt great pleasure in witnessing so encouraging a commencement, and would therefore second the resolution, which was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. Oakes, M.C., moved the third resolution, "That the operations of the Society shall be entrusted to a committee of management, consisting of twelve members, besides the president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, and two curators, who shall be *ex officio* members." The speaker congratulated the meeting on having launched their ship, and that the success of the ship depended principally upon the selection of its officers. He had been let into the secret in reference to these matters, and from what he knew, he could vouch for the principal officer being one of the most meritorious commanders, as well as one of the ablest and scientific navigators in the world. (Loud cheering.) He (Mr. Oakes) envied the gentleman who would have the pleasure of naming that commander to the meeting; he should have been glad if the task had been assigned to him of naming the gentleman to whom the command of the ship was to be committed. From the manning of the noble ship they had nothing to fear, and from the whole they might premise that the success of the voyage would be most encouraging.

Mr. C. B. Lyons seconded the resolution, and remarked that he regretted most sincerely the short notice he had received for so important an undertaking; he had but just returned from Sydney, and his costume was not at all calculated to render him an able seaman, he had better go under training as a cabin boy, and be humble and willing to learn. In reference to the advantages likely to accrue to the town and community from the establishment of a School of Arts, he could say no man living would more deeply appreciate the kindness of those who had so considerately commenced the great work; and to convince the meeting of the opinions of the great men of the British nations as regards these things, Lord Brougham, in speaking of Mechanics Institutes, gives the credit of their formation to the celebrated Dr. Birkbeck, and remarked as follows:—"That most learned and excellent person for the design (as enlightened as it was benevolent) of admitting the working classes of his fellow-countrymen to the knowledge of science—till then almost deemed the exclusive property of the higher ranks in society, and only acquired, accidentally and irregularly, in a few rare instances of extraordinary talent, by any of the working classes. Dr. Birkbeck resided for some time in Glasgow, as Professor in the Anderson College; and about the year 1800 he commenced a series of lectures on Natural Philosophy, and its application to the Arts, for the instruction of mechanics. But a few at first availed themselves of this advantage; by degrees, however, a general taste for the study was diffused, and when he left Glasgow, two or three years afterwards, about 700 eagerly and constantly attended the class. For some time after Dr. Birkbeck's departure, the lectures of his able and worthy successor, Dr. Ure, were well frequented, and the Professor happily thought of adding a library for the use of the mechanics, and entrusted the direction of it entirely to a committee chosen by themselves. An address was published by Messrs. Robertson and Hodgkin, in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, October 1823, and the call was answered promptly by Dr. Birkbeck himself, and other friends of education, as well as by the master mechanics and workmen of the metropolis. In January, Dr. Birkbeck the president, most appropriately opened the institution with an introductory address to many hundred workmen, crowding from great distances in the worst season, and after the toils of the day were over, to slake that thirst of knowledge which forms the most glorious character of the age." Mr. Lyons then said he most cordially seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. T. Gore, B.A., moved the fourth resolution, which was, "That His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, be respectfully requested to become the patron of the Parramatta School of Arts and Sciences." The Rev. speaker said, he was sure the meeting would see with him the very great advantage of uniting as closely as possible the highest with the lowest, and go with him in the resolution which he has had the honour to move; all will acknowledge that we cannot do better than solicit the highest gentleman in the land to become the patron of the Parramatta School of Arts and Sciences.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. Phillips, and carried unanimously.

The fifth resolution was moved by Mr Beuzeville: "That the following be the office-bearers for the year ending 14th November, 1851, with power to fill up any vacancies that may arise either by death or resignation:—President, P. P. King, Esq., M.L.C.; Vice-president, J. R. Hardy, Esq., P.M.; Treasurer, Mr. S. Phillips; Secretary, Mr. E H. Stathem; Curators, James Byrnes, Esq., M.L.C., and Mr. James Houison. Committee, George Oakes, Esq., M.L.C., Patrick Hill, Esq., Richard Harris, Esq., J.P., Messrs. C. B. Lyons, D. Johnson, M. O'Brien, Charles Blakefield, R. H. Shackles, J. M. Gould, Dunn, Reid, and Rowling." Mr. Beuzeville remarked that he was much pleased to witness the commencement of such an institution as at present proposed, for he had been connected with a similar one in England, in a place with a similar population,—viz., about six thousand inhabitants.

Mr. M'Kenny seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

Mr. Hardy moved the adoption of the rules and regulations of the institution, which was seconded by Mr. Oakes, and carried.

The Secretary proceeded to receive the subscriptions, and stated that one hundred persons had signed.

A vote of thanks, with much cheering, was presented to the chairman, and acknowledged by him (Captain King) in a neat speech, expressing his earnest desire for the success of the Parramatta School of Arts and Sciences. The meeting then separated.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BATHURST.

Cattle Stealing.—On Thursday last, Bridget Larissy, Thomas Greenwood, and Daniel Reardan, were committed for trial by J. W. Lowe, Esq., J.P., for stealing a cow, the property of a person named M'Kitt, residing on the Fish River, the prisoners also living in the same locality. Greenwood and Reardan were both in the employment of the female prisoner, and the beast had been slaughtered by them. Larissy was admitted to bail; Greenwood and Reardan were forwarded to the gaol, to await their trial at the ensuing assizes.

Highway Robbery.—On Friday, a messenger from the Green Swamp arrived in town with information that an old man had been robbed by bushrangers near that place the same morning. It appears that the old man, whose name does not seem to be known here, had started from Bathurst about seven o'clock on Friday morning, with a horse and cart, and having in his company a patient from the Bathurst hospital, and a female. He had for some days previously been selling oranges about Bathurst, which he had brought from the neighbourhood of Parramatta, and was supposed to have had eight or nine pounds about him on starting; this money he had secreted about his person, leaving one shilling and sixpence in silver in his trouser's pocket. After leaving the plains about a mile, he was stopped by two men, having their faces concealed, and who wanted to drag him into the bush, but he continuing to hold fast by the horse's head, and resisting their efforts to make him let go, they ultimately resigned the attempt, contenting themselves with cutting off the pocket containing the one shilling and sixpence, and then decamped. One of the robbers appears to have been armed with a pistol, and the other had a stick with apparently a bayonet attached to it. Constables were immediately despatched along the road, also two of the mounted police, who had not returned on Sunday afternoon. It is generally believed that the robbery was not committed by regular bushrangers, but by some of those idle characters who infest every town, and are ever but too ready to take advantage of any opportunity that may offer for plundering the unwary. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that it must have been well known that the old man would have a few pounds in his possession after making sale of his oranges, and also that in all probability he would have it about his person on his return home.

The Colonial Secretary.—This gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Icely, M.C., arrived in Bathurst, from Coombing, on Saturday afternoon, and proceeded to the residence of William Lawson, Esq., at Macquarie Plains. It is his intention to start from thence for the metropolis on Monday morning.

Hail Storm.—On Sunday, at about half-past twelve o'clock, and during the hours of divine service, our town was visited by a hail storm of unusual severity. During the afternoon of Saturday, a cold wind blew from south-east and east-south-east, and continued during the night, which was bleak and wintry, for this time of year. On Sunday morning, it veered nearly due south, and continued to blow steadily, a dark cloud enshrouding the horizon in that direction, from which flying masses spread out at intervals, obscuring the sun and rendering the morning gloomy, it being enlivened only by two or three titful and partial gleams of sunshine. At 12 o'clock, it was plainly evident that a storm was approaching, and half an hour from that time barely passed, before it had reached its height. The hailstones were not of an unusually large size, none of them exceeding the dimensions of a pistol ball, and being uniformly of a globular shape, but for the half hour that the hail continued, I hardly ever remember to have seen hail pour down more thickly and constantly. The colour of the ground could not be discerned for a considerable time after it had ceased, and at sundown, I perceive there are still hailstones to be met with in places that are sheltered from the penetrating rays of the sun. Slight thunder might be heard, and the wind nearly lulled, during the continuance of the storm, but immediately the hail ceased, the slight breeze freshened again, and blew with great bleakness, being accompanied by a cold sleety rain, which made one think a great coat and woollen comforter would prove no despicable adjuncts. At half-past two, the wind appeared nearly exhausted, the sleety rain had ceased, the fragments of clouds dispersed, and a cool but unclouded and delightful afternoon succeeded. It is impossible at so short a notice to state the damage which has been caused in the immediate vicinity of Bathurst, by the storm, much less to ascertain the amount which may have fallen to the lot of our country neighbours. Few, if any windows have been broken in the town, which is decidedly owing to the almost entire absence of wind during the time the hail was falling. The season being always a month later here than in Sydney, and the present being a late season even in Bathurst, vegetation is consequently in a backward state, which has also on this occasion proved of signal advantage to us. Had the occurrence happened a month later, it must inevitably have proved most disastrous to the prospects of the agriculturists. It is however immediately apparent that the flower and vegetable gardens have suffered very materially, and indeed their beds are covered with leaves and shoots; cucumbers, melons, and pumpkins, appear entirely destroyed; the grape vines, which are in warm situations just beginning to flower, have had many of the bunches and shoots wholly, and others partially, cut off; the stone fruits do not appear to have suffered much. I am inclined to think that the storm has had an extensive range, and that it will be found to have been felt at the Fish River, Campbell's River, King's Plains, and lower down the Macquarie.

BERRIMA.

Thinking that some of your scientific friends may be interested in the following facts relating to the weather, I have taken the liberty of sending them to you, for your and their information.

After a very cold day yesterday, it commenced raining steadily at about seven this morning, with light wind south; at half-past eleven it commenced snowing (real *bona fide* snow), falling thickly and silently, as in mid winter in England, and continued for nearly an hour. In the valley the snow did not remain many minutes on the ground, but Bowul or Gibraltar as it is commonly called was visibly white for three hours afterwards, and probably, on the highest point, some time longer, which will give some idea of the quantity of snow which must have fallen, as at this season of the year the ground must be heated to a considerable degree.

Even in England, in the middle of May, snow would be a curiosity.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MEETING.

(Abridged from the Maitland Mercury.)

On Thursday, a general meeting of the bishops, clergy, and laity of the Church of England was held at the court-house, East Maitland, for the purpose of organising a general church fund for the support of parochial and grammar schools, the maintenance of clergy, and other diocesan purposes, and for missions to the heathen races in Australia, New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, and the adjacent islands in the Western Pacific. The Bishop of Newcastle took the chair, the Bishops of New Zealand and Tasmania sitting by his side. There were also present a number of clergymen, and a great number of the prominent members of the Church of England in this neighbourhood, including a large proportion of ladies; we noticed also a number of visitors belonging to other communions. The total number present was variously estimated at from 250 to 400, our own estimate being about 350.

The Right Reverend Chairman rose and said, that before the business of the day commenced there was, he understood, an address to be presented to his brethren, the Bishops of New Zealand and Tasmania, and he called on the Rev. C. P. N. Wilton, as the senior chaplain in the diocese, to read it.

The Rev. Mr. Wilton then read the address, which had been, it appeared, only prepared on the spur of the moment just prior to the meeting, but was signed by a considerable number of the clergy and laity. The address welcomed the Bishops of New Zealand and Tasmania to the diocese of Newcastle; trusted it would have a cheering and sustaining effect on the Bishop of the diocese; expressed deep interest in the recent conference at Sydney between the six Bishops of these colonies, and a hope that their labours would benefit the Church, and lead to an extension of the Gospel among the heathen; entreated the prayers of the Bishops, on their dioceses; and expressed a conviction that the recent meetings in Sydney, and the present meeting of three Bishops with the members of the Church of England in this diocese, were proofs of the advancement of the Church, calling on all for renewed exertions.

The Bishops of New Zealand and Tasmania briefly but fervently acknowledged the compliment.

The Right Reverend Chairman then opened the business of the meeting by prayer, and explained the subjects they were to consider: the building of churches and schools, the circulation of the Bible and religious works, the foundation of Christian grammar schools and colleges, the maintenance of clergy, and the extension of the Gospel to the heathen races in Australia and the Islands of the Western Pacific.

The Rev. W. M. Cowper proposed the first resolution, as follows:—

That a Church fund for diocesan and missionary purposes be constituted, to be called "The Newcastle General Church Fund." That a committee be formed for the management of this fund, of which committee the Bishop of the diocese be president ex officio, the clergy of the diocese be members ex officio, with an equal number of lay members, to be elected each year at the annual diocesan meeting; and that the following persons at once form a provisional committee, to organise a system to be submitted to a general diocesan meeting, which shall be called not later than the 31st of January next, namely—the Bishop of the diocese; E. C. Close, Esq., and the Rev. G. K. Rusden, treasurers; the Rev. R. G. Boodle, and the Rev. W. M. Cowper, secretaries; the Rev. C. P. N. Wilton, the Rev. R. T. Bolton, the Rev. R. R. Chapman, the Rev. J. Rodwell, Charles Boydell, Esq., W. Knox Child, Esq., James T. Ebsworth, Esq., Beresford Hudson, Esq., C. M. Doyle, Esq., and Mr. K. F. Capper.

Mr. Cowper supported the resolution with a powerful and eloquent speech, but we regret our limits force us to give but a brief abridgment of this and the other speeches. He recalled to the meeting the early history of Christianity, when each small community of Christians, meeting in danger and dread, was yet a missionary community seeking to extend their privilege to others; and he trusted that the Church in this diocese would exhibit the same missionary character. He particularly urged on them the duty of providing means for maintenance of ministers, and could do so with the less hesitation as he was himself free from the government funds and from the necessity of appealing to his congregation. But to do this, or to perform any worthy work, they must combine, and act with concentrated power. In the practice of self-denial to attain this great object he trusted to see the laity make worthy sacrifices to meet those of the ministers, for so extensive were the wants, that ministers would be obliged to make them. He reminded the meeting of the late united and successful effort made in this town against the resumption of transportation, and called on them now to emulate that example.

Mr. E. C. Close seconded the resolution. The subjects so ably expounded to them by the right reverend chairman and by the last speaker demanded their fullest liberality, and he felt satisfied would obtain it. He had some doubts himself as to the success of the attempt to evangelize the Australian blacks, looking at the ill-success of former attempts. He congratulated the meeting on the use that day made of the court-house, and hoped the exertions of the Church in this land would worthily emulate those of the noble missionary and other societies in Great Britain.

The Rev. R. G. Boodle supported the resolution. The part of it to which he wished to call particular attention was education—the very foundation and groundwork of the Christian character. He called on the meeting to use its exertions to give to the rising generation that pure and religious education which would fit them for this world and the next, and not leave them to grow up and be educated by chance, in the hope that when they become men they would of themselves choose the good way, and evince the possession of Christian virtues. If their children were not brought up in the fear of the Lord they might rely on it they would reap the bitter fruits of it. The reverend speaker enlarged on this subject at considerable length, and gave the meeting several illustrations of his views. He trusted the spirit that was now aroused in the Church would lead to persevering and united efforts to attain their great objects.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

The Bishop of Tasmania proposed the second resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting expresses its hope that the conference of Bishops lately held at Sydney may be productive, under the Divine blessing, of greater unity and efficiency of system in the Church throughout the province of Australasia.

The right reverend speaker sketched the difficulty experienced by the Church of England in the colonies, from not having free action. His lordship's address was principally explanatory of his intended missionary operations. The real battle of the Church in these days they might rely was to be fought in the schools; if lessons of holiness were not early imparted, the task became more and more difficult as years advanced, for in the adult they had not simply to implant good principles, but to drive out the bad that had occupied the neglected ground. He trusted therefore their utmost exertions would be used to obtain Christian teaching in Christian schools. He would also urge on them the vast importance of the missionary work proposed to them. He trusted the conference of the six Bishops and the meetings in Sydney and here would prove an earnest of the unity and co-operation of the whole Church in these colonies in all good works. He regretted deeply the divisions that had of late years arisen in the Church. He took the opportunity of urging all members of the Church not only to live in unison among themselves, but to treat with tenderness and forbearance the errors of those who did not belong to it. No man could be a warmer member of the Church of England than himself, yet he had found so many good and excellent men among other denominations, that although he could never consent to incorporate with them, so as to give up truth to error, yet he could not regard them with feelings of enmity. He trusted the ambition of Churchmen, as such, would be to endeavour to lessen the number of dissenters, not by unkindness, but by showing them that in Christian zeal and virtues they were surpassed by Churchmen. In respect to schools, he could not consent to co-operate in establishing any

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system that should not give full Church of England teaching to Church of England children. But he would urge the clergy not to allow these children to grow up in unchristian ignorance, when placed in other schools, but to go into them and see that the children are properly brought up in Christian principles. In all these schools he believed there was some religious teaching, more or less; but he urged the clergy to see that their own children were properly instructed.

Mr. Bremford Hudson seconded the motion, thinking it a great privilege to take part in the proceedings of that great meeting. The contrast between their present condition and what it was many years since, when the only clergyman in this part of the colony was the chaplain at Newcastle, was a great encouragement to them to press onward. It was now their duty and privilege as laymen to come forward and worthily respond to the call and the labours of the Bishops and clergy. He felt on looking round that meeting, and seeing the deep feeling that was evinced by so many ladies coming forward to join them, that there was no fear of the movement not being worthily carried out.

The Rev. G. K. Rusden supported the motion. They had in this meeting already proofs of the good effects of the conference in Sydney, and through the movement thus set on foot, he trusted that the Church would attain to a far more prosperous state. They were only a small and distant link of the chain of Church membership it was true, but a movement here would with electric effect be felt at the other extremity, in the mother country. He would not detain them, but would urge on them the duty and the privilege of co-operating in the great work now commenced.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Bishop of New Zealand proposed the third resolution as follows:—

That this meeting recognise the duty of using their most earnest endeavours to propagate the Gospel among the heathen races inhabiting the continent of Australia, and the adjacent islands of the Western Pacific.

He could not join in the feeling of doubt expressed by a previous speaker, that the effort to spread the Gospel among the heathen races of Australia was almost hopeless. He quoted three instances to justify the hope of a contrary result, viz., the successful training up of a youth from Western Australia, who had been recently confirmed in Sydney; the fact that a young Australian black had been quite won over by the simple kindness of a young New Zealander who accompanied himself to this colony, and expressed a wish to go to New Zealand with him; and the circumstance that, in his full belief, the black who was recently executed at Sydney died a Christian. In this case, indeed, as in all other missionary cases, without exception, he believed, the first experience was that of a long period of doubt and apparent ill-success and failure, till suddenly when everything appeared most gloomy, the work of the Almighty would become visible, and from that time the cause would prosper and advance beyond all expectation.

Mr. E. P. Capper seconded the resolution, expressing his conviction, from twelve years' experience of the liberality of the inhabitants in subscribing to any worthy object, that their contributions would not only be liberal, but would be given with the greatest willingness. He felt sure that had the Bishops known this community as well as he did, they would express no doubt of their williness to contribute. This was the first time he had ever taken part in speaking at a public meeting, but he felt that the occasion made it the duty of all to exert themselves to forward the great objects of the meeting.

The Rev. R. T. Bolton supported the resolution. He felt that they had entered on a work that merited the greeting from all, "Go on and prosper;" but in order to do so, they must be supplied with sufficient means, and must use the efforts necessary to forward the work. He could not but join in the hope that the evangelization of the Australian natives was not a hopeless expectation, for kindness and confidence never failed to meet an answering response from them; they had the same powers and feelings as other men, and the incidents attending the death of the lamented Kennedy were but a prominent instance of the constancy and attachment they exhibited when treated with confidence and kindness.

Mr. Busby, of New Zealand, supported the resolution, and after dwelling on the changes in this district since he first visited it, some thirty years since, when there was only one hut to be seen here, repeated several instances within his own knowledge of the mode in which the influence of the Gospel had spread in New Zealand through slight and unexpected means, often long-forgotten by himself and others till the result of the work became manifest. This was he thought a great encouragement to persevere in the attainment to spread the Gospel among Australian blacks, in the assurance that some day, perhaps when least expected, they would see the good fruits of their labours.

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that this closed the business of the meeting, but before singing a hymn, he wished to address a few observations to them. He could hardly express his delight at meeting them in this way, assured that that meeting, and what they had heard there, would benefit all of them. He cordially joined in the recommendation of his brother bishops to cultivate feelings of tenderness and charity towards all who differed from them in religious opinion, to endeavour to remember only the truth there might be in the opinion of each, and to imitate their good actions, while avoiding their errors, and seeking to wean them from them by setting an example of all Christian virtues. They had no doubt heard of the munificent exertions made in Sydney to forward the great work they had engaged in, that they had offered £1000 for the purpose of purchasing a vessel for the greater safety of the Bishop of New Zealand in his missionary voyages. He trusted they would now show that they also could munificently contribute to the work, that they could worthily emulate the liberality of Sydney. He hoped they would consult their own hearts and see what sum they could now contribute, and what they could yearly set aside for this great purpose, that when the collectors went round they might be prepared, and would thus prove by their acts that they worthily estimated the blessings they enjoyed, and should now endeavour to extend to others.

The missionary hymn of Bishop Heber was then given out by the Bishop of New Zealand, and sung by the meeting.

The Bishop of Newcastle having pronounced a blessing, the meeting separated, the proceedings having lasted from three o'clock till half-past six.

A collection was made at the doors, amounting to £22 14s.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

Gentlemen, — I have noticed the article headed "Geological Survey" in your paper of the 16th instant, and the mode therein described of conducting it in England and Wales. However well adapted such a mode may be for a *cleared* country like old Albion, in which there are natural as well as artificial sections exposed to the eye of the geologist in all directions, both as regards its island shores and inland features, and where every portion may be taken in successive order under the most favoring circumstance of exposure, assistance and directing skill, aided by the possession of exact maps or plans, on which every farm is laid down with the greatest precision, it will be long indeed before such a mode can be adopted here, or (as the last paragraph of the article I allude to admits) before this colony "will (query can) do as much for the investigation of its wide and valuable regions of wealth, as has been done at home." Still, although, this must be admitted in the present state of the colony, much may be done of a preliminary nature, particularly towards the development of its mineral resources, if a sort of reconnoitering survey were commenced under government auspices, which would certainly have the advantage, if no other, of pioneering the way to more exact observations hereafter. How little was known of the geological structure of England when the veteran geological pioneer Smith commenced his operations (while engaged in his professional duties as a surveyor) single handed and in obscurity, and what an effulgence of light these observations have thrown upon the subject! A Pharos to a benighted geological world!!

The Legislative Council has done wisely with reference to the publishing assistance it has afforded our Australasian Smith, W. B. C., for it will be seen that money so applied will be returned to the colony with usury; not perhaps in the form of money, but that of colonial literary credit. It has often struck me that our colonial surveyors should be both geologists and mineralogists, and that they should not only be examined as such before they are appointed, but be expected to afford the fullest information on these branches of science, in rendering their plans and reports after they are so. If this were the case, the geological and mineralogical knowledge of a colony would keep pace with that of its topography; but it is quite impossible for one unassisted individual, even in a life time, to effect more than a general geological reconnoissance of such a colony as this, be his talent, activity, zeal, and knowledge, what they may. However, if he effect this reconnoissance in the best manner his means will admit of—report upon the same from time to time—form cabinets out of the specimens he collects, and lecture upon them publicly, he will do all that can be expected of him reasonably, and much that will benefit the colony.

A. A.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I see by your issue of the other day, that there is a letter respecting the title of the Lord Mayor of London. I beg to supply you with an extract from the *Morning Post* of 1825, which is as follows:—

"Until the year 1214, the Chief Magistrate of London was elected for life. The title of Lord, in addition to that of Mayor, was first granted by Richard the Second, to Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler."

I remain, gentlemen,

Your humble contributor,

J. J.

Sydney, November 18.

ENGLISH NEWS.

STATE OF TRADE.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

Leeds, Tuesday, July 30.—The trade for woollens continues in the same active condition as we noticed last week. The attendance good, and business has been brisk, consequent upon the appearance of large buyers. The show of goods small.

Rochdale, Monday, July 29.—There has been a fair amount of business done in the flannel market to-day; but the number of pieces offered for sale has been more limited, which may be accounted for when we consider it was the Rochdale races. The wool market has been quiet, and the manufacturers have evinced no disposition to buy.

Macclesfield, Tuesday, July 30.—There is more disposition evinced to operate in goods, but manufacturers are not disposed to go on at late current rates, they being very much below value, compared to the price of raw material, which has advanced considerably of late. Stocks of goods are comparatively light, and this will no doubt operate favourably for the manufacturers. There is considerably more enquiry for thrown silks, especially of the finer descriptions, of which there is scarcity; and as the market stands for raw silks, a large advance must be paid on these qualities to make them pay. The raw silk market continues active, at a late advance.

Halifax, Saturday, July 27.—The chief inquiries in our Piece-hall to-day were for damasks and low lastings, neither of which kind of goods is to be readily obtained, partly from the current per cent. prices not being remunerative, and partly from the difficulty of obtaining warps for those descriptions. The yarn trade is very active, at improving rates; but, as regards low wefts, the merchants seem desirous to realise their late purchases before they give out new orders. There is not very much doing in wool, as the spinners purchase sparingly, and take advantage of making their selections from the large stocks in the market.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES' GOVERNMENT BILL.

House of Commons, August 1.

On the motion for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments on this Bill,

Mr. F. Scott wished to know from the Government if it was their intention to assent to all the amendments which had been proposed and agreed to in the House of Lords?

Sir De Lacy Evans was, on general grounds, in favour of two chambers for the colony, but upon maturely considering the question, he doubted whether there was sufficient materials in the colony for a second Chamber, and he therefore thought the Bill should pass without an actual enactment with respect to the second Chamber. Upon the whole, he thought the Government was right in leaving to the colonists themselves to decide as to the establishment of a second Camber.

Lord John Russell said, he proposed that the House should agree to the amendments of the Lords. Those amendments did not interfere with the object of the Government in their immediate operation, although they to some extent interfered with it in its prospective action. When, however, the colonists desired additional powers, the Government would be willing to concede them. Considerable discussion had taken place with respect to the establishment of two Chambers; but after due consideration the Government was of opinion that two Chambers should not be fixed in the present state of the colonies. The Bill was then substantially the same as it was when it was sent to the House of Lords; for the alterations made in the House of Lords did not materially affect the provisions of the measure. He considered the Bill as amended, calculated to be a great benefit to the Australian colonies, and he therefore hoped the amendments would be agreed to.

Mr. Gladstone said the Bill before them was not a satisfactory Bill, but might produce good results. The amendments of the House of Lords appeared to him as a breach of faith with the colonists, inasmuch as those amendments deprived the colonists of the power conferred upon them by the Bill, of changing or altering their own institutions. He protested against any measure which would restrain the constitutional freedom of Australia, and keep the legislation of that colony in perpetual uncertainty.

Mr. Roebuck would enter his serious and earnest protest against the Bill. The Bill altogether was so confused and unsatisfactory, that the colonists would come again to Parliament, and demand a proper measure. He contended that the nominees of the Government which the Bill proposed would hold the sway over the whole legislation of Australia; and he denied that the constitution which they were sending out there was the measure of the House of Commons of this country.

Mr. C. Anstey complained of the alterations made in the Bill by the House of Lords, as giving the franchise to ticket-of-leave holders and those who received conditional pardons. The Bill altogether was contemptible; and he hoped the noble lord would change his mind and agree to withdraw it.

Mr. M'Gregor thought the Bill would prove beneficial in its operation, notwithstanding the amendments of the Lords had impaired its original provisions. Rather than keep the colonists, and those having commercial connections with the colonists, any longer in suspense, he would vote in favour of the Bill.

The Lords' amendments were then agreed to

BARON DE ROTHSCHILD.

House of Commons, July 30.

The Speaker having called upon the members to be sworn to come to the table,

The Baron de Rothschild advanced amidst loud cheers from the Liberal party, accompanied by Mr. P. Woop, and Mr. J. A. Smith.

Lord J. Russell suggested that the resolution agreed to on the preceding evening should be read.

The Speaker said, Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, I have to inform you that the House has come to the following resolution:—"That Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, one of the members for the city of London, having presented himself at the table of the House, and having, previously to taking the oaths, requested to be sworn on the Old Testament (being the form which he has declared at the table to be most binding on his conscience,) the clerk be directed to swear him on the Old Testament accordingly."

The oaths of allegiance were then administered to the Baron upon the Old Testament, and in accordance with the Jewish custom. The oath of abjuration was also tendered, and the Baron followed the clerk, repeating the words after him, until he reached the words "Upon the true faith of a Christian." The Baron then paused, and after a second or two said, "I omit those words as not binding upon my conscience." He then placed his hat upon his head, kissed the Old Testament, and added, "So help me God." This act was followed by loud cheers from the Liberal side of the house. He also took a pen, with the object, it is presumed, of signing his name to the parliamentary test roll; but

Sir F. Thesiger rose, and much excitement prevailed on all sides, in the midst of which

The Speaker said the honorable member must withdraw — (loud cries of "No, no;" "Take your seat;" "Chair," and "Order.") The Baron, however, withdrew.

Mr. Hume said he rose to order. He understood that the Speaker had directed the honorable member for the city of London to retire. He had taken the oaths at the table—(cheers, and "No, no.") He had taken the oaths at the table—("No, no.") He had taken the oaths—("No, no," and uproar)—would honorable gentlemen hear out the sentence? He had taken the oaths in that form and in those words which were most binding on his conscience. (Cheers.) The vote which the House had come to on the previous evening expressly stated that he should do so. He had formerly declared that those words were binding upon his conscience; he had complied with the requisitions of the House, and he (Mr. Hume) objected therefore to his being obliged to retire. He moved that the honorable member do take his seat. (Cheers, and cries of "Chair," "Order."

The Speaker: The hon. member rose to order, and not to submit a motion. I directed the hon. member for the city of London to retire, because I understood that he did not take the last words of the oath prescribed by act of Parliament. I therefore required him to withdraw, in order that the House might come to a decision on the case.

Sir F. Thesiger: Sir, I beg leave to move, "That Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, one of the members returned for the city of London, having refused to take the oaths prescribed by law to be taken before a member can sit and vote in this House, Mr. Speaker be instructed to direct a warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to issue a new writ for the election of a member for the city of London, in the room of Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild."—(Cheers.)

Sir R. Inglis seconded the motion.

On the question being put, Mr. Wood rose and made a very effective speech—declared by the Attorney-General to be one of the ablest arguments he had ever heard—in support of the position, that the omission of the oath of abjuration did not vacate the member's seat in Parliament. The omitted words referred not to what was sworn to, but what was sworn by; they did not declare the faith, but confirm the abjuration of the deponent. And the decision of the House, that every member should be sworn according to the form most binding on his conscience, governed this clause, and was sufficient to justify its omission. The terms of the abjuration oath were altered throughout for the benefit of Mr Pease, to a much greater extent than was now required by Baron Rothschild, and a wider liberty was accorded to the Quaker than was sought to be obtained by the Jew. After having admitted the principle and conceded the point, that a member though not a Christian might take the oaths, a narrow technicality was now pleaded as a cause why their previous resolution should be of non-effect. The hon. member concluded by moving an amendment declaring that the seat for the city of London was full.

The Attorney General declared his own wish, that Baron Rothschild should be admissible to sit in the Legislature. But he had most reluctantly come to the conclusion that the oath of abjuration could not be said to be taken as the statute required that it should be taken if those words were omitted to which Baron Rothschild had objected. They formed a vital part of the oath, and by leaving them its whole tenor would be vitiated.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Anstey, Mr. Hume, Mr. V. Smith, and Sir George Grey; the House then divided, when there appeared — against Mr. Wood's amendment, 221; for it, 117; majority against the amendment, 104. The original motion was then negatived without a division, Sir Frederick Thesiger expressing in an earnest manner, and amidst the laughter of the House, his wish "to leave the matter entirely in the hands of Lord John Russell."

Mr. V. Smith previously said that Sir F. Thesiger, in his hurry, had stated in his resolution what was not the fact. It was untrue that Baron de Rothschild had refused to take the oath. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no." Baron de Rothschild had recited the principal part of the last oath—(cheers)—and when he came to a certain part of it he said, "I omit that because it is not binding on my conscience." (Hear.) No one rose to object to that at the time. He had covered his head, as was the custom of the Jewish persuasion, and had kissed the book, saying, "So help me God." If that was not taking the oath, he should like to know what was. If the hon. and learned gentleman objected to the oath in that form, he should have framed his resolution on that ground, and not call on the House to assent to a proposition which was false in point of fact—(cheers.)

It was ultimately decided that the matter should stand over until Thursday, in order that the Attorney-General, in conjunction with the Government, might prepare a resolution to be submitted to the House, to be discharged on Monday.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S SEAT.

(From the Spectator.)

At the House of Commons, by noon yesterday, a large number of Jews had assembled to witness the demand by Mr. Rothschild to be sworn in as the elected representative in Parliament of the citizens of London. Upwards of two hundred Members were also present. The Speaker having taken the chair, and, in the usual form, declared "Members to be sworn will be pleased to come to the table," Mr. Hayter and Lord Marcus Hill advanced to the table with an honourable Member, whom a writer describes as "dark-haired and sallow-skinned, and of a Jewish cast of countenance." Cheers were followed by silence, and then by much astonishment, when the Member without the slightest hesitation took all the oaths tendered to him: it was not till he had signed the roll and taken his seat without hindrance from any party in the House, that the majority of the lookers-on learned that the Member was the English country gentleman, Mr. William Owen Stanley, the new Member for Chester.

Nearly half an hour later, the chagrin at apprehended disappointment was removed by the appearance of Mr. Rothschild himself at the bar. He was conducted to the table by Mr. John Abel Smith and Mr. Page Wood; and the Clerk at the table was proceeding to swear him, when he said, in a clear voice, "I desire to be sworn on the Old Testament." Sir Robert Inglis, from the seat that used to be occupied by Sir Robert Peel, exclaimed, in a voice which quivered with emotion—"I protest against that!" Amidst loud cheers, and counter-cheers, the Speaker uttered his mandate to withdraw, and Mr. Rothschild, retired to a seat behind the bar. Sir Robert Inglis then, in a tone of voice which marked great agitation, poured forth an argumentative protestation against the concession that any man might presume to claim a seat in that House unless he took it under the solemn sanction and invocation of the name of our common Redeemer; and if not upon the book in which we all believe, yet upon that which is at least the symbol of our common Redeemer.

God being his helper, he should never shrink from struggling with all his might and to the last to render that House, in name and profession at least, that which may be worthy of God's holy grace, and that is the Christian Legislature of a Christian people. No man may affirm that any man excepting one professing to be a Christian has ever been permitted to take part in that Christian Legislature. He moved this resolution—"That from the earliest times of a Christian

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Legislature no man has ever been permitted to take part in it, except under the sanction of a Christian oath; and Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild having requested to take the oath on the Old Testament, and having in consequence been desired to withdraw, this House refuses to alter the form of taking the oath." The course thus proposed brought forward the Attorney-General with formal objections and suggestions, chiefly founded on the precedent of Mr. O'Connell when he was returned for Clare. Mr. O'Connell demanded, at the table, to be heard on his claim to be admitted without taking the oaths then in use. Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel proposed that the debate should be adjourned; and ultimately, on the adjourned debate, he moved in accordance with precedents that Mr. O'Connell should be heard at the bar, and not at the table; and that course was adopted by the House. Sir John Romilly moved the substitution of words taken verbatim from Sir Robert Peel's resolution, with the change of names—That "Baron Rothschild, a member for the City of London, be heard at the bar by himself, his counsel, or agents, in respect to his claim to vote and sit in Parliament;" but with the addition of the words, "in respect to his claim to sit and vote in Parliament upon taking the oaths on the Old Testament."

To this amended proposal, in its turn, Mr. Page Wood objected; the law is so palpably clear—no lawyer could stand up in the House and question it; and there is no sort of necessity for deliberation on the matter. He must vote both against the motion and the amendment. Mr. Stuart Wortley was not so perfectly informed as Mr. Page Wood on the law, the latter having so recently explored the subject as Chairman of the Committee on Oaths; and as many more members were in the same position, and more especially as the course of the honourable member for London is very suddenly taken, the House, to avoid being taken by surprise, had better adjourn the debate till Tuesday next. Lord John Russell fell in with the suggestion to adjourn; adding, that the House should consider the convenience of the member for London in the day it fixed for the adjournment. With reference to the precedents, in Mr. O'Connell's case there was a demand to be heard at the table or the bar, but here there is no demand: it is right that the honorable member should have the opportunity to consider whether he will be first heard by himself or counsel, or at once leave the matter to Parliament. Sir Benjamin Hall assured the House, that the honourable member for London, personally, desired not to be a party to any surprise; but the noble Lord had repeatedly and most emphatically declared his intention to take the sense of the House on the measure—so late indeed as Saturday last; but forty-eight hours after, he declared that he should not do anything this session. Thereupon the citizens of London have met and come to the resolve to be no longer trifled with. Mr. Anstey sarcastically deprecated Lord John Russell's exclusion of his own colleague from the House by consenting to adjournment—chiefly, no doubt, that the fish dinner may not be postponed. It was notorious, that there was a determination last night of the leading members on both sides to obstruct the claims of Baron Rothschild. Mr. Osborne declared the Ministers were calling on them to fight a sham battle, and were endeavouring to postpone the question of civil and religious liberty, because it is not convenient to Government, and is disagreeable to their friends on the opposite side. Lord John's position is most disadvantageous to him. He called on the Liberal party to oppose him, and if need be throw him out on this question.

After a brief and animated discussion, Mr. Page Wood declared, on the authority of the member for London, that he did not wish to be heard in support of his claim either in person or by counsel. Ultimately, it was resolved to adjourn the debate. Mr. Hume having moved that it be resumed at noon on Monday, some further contest was raised; almost every day in the week being mentioned by different members; at last the matter was settled by division. A number of cross motions were made and withdrawn. Towards the end, it was resolved, by 191 to 62, that Monday next, at noon, should be the time for resuming the debate.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

(From Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashions.)

Chapeaux, for early morning dresses, for sea side or other excursions, are principally either of fancy straw, or else of paille chinée black and yellow; the first are really become so tasteful that they might be worn demi toilette. The chapeaux of paille chinée, black and yellow, are sometimes decorated with black velvet, mingled with red or yellow roses. These garnitures have a striking appearance, but, in our opinion, too heavy for the season, we prefer those trimmed with ribbon only; several are decorated with knots, formed of very flat coques of ribbon put close together. Some of these chapeaux have been seen lately of green, and straw colour, yellow and lilac, ciseau and brown; the first trimmed with a branch of voilage; the second was lined with lilac taffeta, and decorated with a tuft of penées on each side of the crown; the last had a bouquet of snow-balls on one side of the crown, and brown and ciseau-plaided ribbon floating from the other. We have seen some Swiss straw hats of the gipsy shape, but an unusually large size, intended for gardens or country walks; they are called chapeaux-creoles; their broad brims effectually shade the neck and face from the sun; they are for the most part trimmed with wreaths of coquelicots, or with gleaners' garlands.

Chapeaux for demi toilette are the same in London, Paris, and the watering-places. The materials are more varied than those of last month; not that these are new ones, but there are some new patterns; as, for instance, the blonde de crin; it is a last effort, and a very successful one, to continue the mode of crin chapeaux, it is a perfect imitation of blonde lace, and it is now the only kind of crin in favour. Chapeaux, composed of a mixture of it, and crape of a new kind, are also a good deal seen; and so are chapeaux of crape, tulle, and silk, embroidered in a novel manner with straw. We may cite, among the most elegant capotes, those of black lace, the interior decorated without foliage, and the exterior with tufts of knotted marabouts, or choux of feathers, they are always shaded in the colour of the flower. Some have floating brides, composed of small black lace lappets; others, have the brides of ribbon shaded in the hue of the flowers, and black. Some of the most elegant chapeaux of paille de ris, are trimmed on the exterior with bouquets of moss roses, and tufts of buds of the same in the interior; the only ribbon employed is for the brides, the bavalot being formed of paille de ris. The same style of trimming in bouquets of honeysuckle, or mignonette, intermingled with roses thé, is equally pretty.

Some of the most elegant chapeaux of Italian and rice straw are decorated with bouquets of tetes de plumes, or sometimes with a single feather traversing the brim, and falling gracefully on one side. Crape, crepe lisse, and tulle capotes, enjoy all their usual vogue in demi toilette: those of white, or rose-crape are frequently trimmed with blonde lace on the exterior; it is tastefully arranged in draperies, in which two or three flowers, placed in different directions, are partly veiled by lace; tufts of the same sort of flowers, but smaller, or else buds, decorate the interior. Those of tulle bouillonnée are decorated with sprigs of almond or peach-blossoms, or of acacia; they are retained on the brim by a knot of ribbon of a novel form.

Pardessus of black taffeta are now most frequently seen in negligé, or morning promenades, at the bathing places; but, to be fashionable, they must be covered with rich embroidered sentaches, or trimmed with a double volant of very broad black lace, which also encircles the sleeves, and being set on in full as it falls round the back of the arm, it has the effect of a wide Venetian sleeve. Taffeta mantelets-echarpes have lost nothing of their vogue; the most novel style of trimming for them are garniture Pantagnes. This trimming is composed of eight or ten rows of very narrow ribbons, drawn full like narrow flounces, one above another; these ribbons are festooned, fringed, or have lace edges.

A novelty that we have received from Paris, singularly enough takes its name from our famous race-course, is called the Pardessus-Newmarket; it is of simple form; the corsage closed to the throat, has some resemblance to a gentleman's waistcoat; the skirt only passes the hips, and is narrow, but not ungracefully so: the sleeves descend only to the elbow; they are terminated by pagodas of rich black lace of the same pattern as a very broad flounce, which encircles the bottom of the pardessus: they are always composed of silk, but with this difference, that if it is plain poult de soie, or dark taffeta, as blue or violet, it is strewed with plain sentaches in the style of arabesques; but if the material is damasked, or broche, a ruche à la vielle surmounting, the lace is employed instead of the entaches. We should observe that the skirts of these pardessus are completely round.

Several shawls, composed of dentelle de lame have appeared: they are black for the morning, white, or coloured, for demi negligé.

Muslin pardessus begin to appear in carriage and half dress: the most elegant are the echarque mantilles, embroidered and trimmed with lace. Muslin points, embroidered and trimmed with broad lace, are also in favour. Lace pardessus, and trimmed round the bottom with one or two very full lace flounces, and the same garniture, encircling the pagoda sleeves, are, with one exception, the most elegant that have appeared: that the exception is a mante, brought out originally in the beginning of the season as an evening pardessus, but expected at present to enjoy considerable vogue, both for carriage and public promenade dress. Those for the promenade are composed of black, dark green, and dark blue taffeta, and trimmed with black lace. A lace hood is attached to the small collar of the mante; it is sufficiently deep to be drawn over the coiffure, and partially to shield the face, somewhat in the style of a Spanish mantilla. Those intended for carriage dress, visites, &c., are always of light colours—pink, blue, and lilac, are preferred; they are always trimmed with broad white lace.

Peignoirs are a good deal adopted in morning home dress; they are composed of taffeta, cambric, and muslin—the two latter predominate. Peignoirs in muslin or organdy, trimmed with lace, and lined with silk, are also worn in home dinner dress. Caps are a good deal adopted in home dress; those for morning are composed of very clear muslin, or organdy, lightly embroidered in feather-stitch: there is very little lace employed in the trimming, which is mostly formed of coques of ribbons disposed in tufts on each side. Caps, composed entirely of lace, without any kind of ribbon, are much in request, their only ornament being lace lappets forming knots on each side.

The greater number of robes in demi-toilette are now composed of white mus in, and trimmed with flounces; if the robe is of plain muslin, three very deep flounces, embroidered in feather stitch, cover the skirt, so that the dress seems entirely embroidered; there is either corsage Raphael, or a canezou à basquine, very open in front, with demi-long sleeves; and a pagoda, embroidered to correspond with the volant. Some of the corsages Raphael have the opening on the breast filled by very narrow volants, placed one above another, and embroidered in very small patterns to correspond with the flounces on the skirt.

These robes are also made of white organdy; each flounce is put on with very little fulness, and bordered with a double bouillonnée, each row divided by open-work, embroidered in very small patterns in feather-stitch; a blue, pink, or lilac ribbon is run through each bouillonnée. The canezou has double pagodas corresponding with the flounces, and each sleeve is ornamented with a knot of ribbon, with floating ends placed under the pagoda; the ribbon must correspond with that on the flounces. If a corsage à basquine is adopted, the basquines are entirely encircled with a narrow bouillonnée, but there must be no ceinture; if, on the contrary, the corsage is plain, it is terminated by a ceinture of very broad taffeta ribbon with long floating ends tied without bows before.

Plain mousseline de soie, white, pink, and pearl grey, begins to be a good deal seen in half-dress; the corsages are cut square and moderately low; the sleeves short and tight.

The skirts of dresses have lost nothing of their extravagant width, but their length for the promenade is now moderate enough. Waists are made as long as possible.

Silks are comparatively little seen for evening robes, organdy, gaze de soie, and tulle, are generally employed, the corsages are low, and the sleeves are short. Flounces are still the trimmings almost exclusively employed.

Coiffures, in evening dress, are almost exclusively of hair, ornamented with flowers.

Bracelets have resumed all their former vogue, and more than their former variety.

Consecration of the New Bishop of Montreal.—Yesterday being St. James' day, being appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the consecration of the Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., late minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, to the bishopric of Montreal (Canada), at Westminster Abbey; the sub-dean (Lord John Thynne), and the Canons met the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, in the Jerusalem chamber, Westminster, at a quarter before 11 o'clock. At the appointed hour, 11 o'clock, the procession formed and proceeded to the cathedral. The Archbishop took up his place on the north side of the holy table, the Bishops of London and Manchester on the south side, and the Bishop designate in a seat appointed in the *sacrarium*. The sub-dean and canons having taken their seats in the stalls, the usual morning prayers commenced. The Archbishop then proceeded with the communion service and the responses, and the Nicene creed being sung, the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, secretary to the Church Building Society, preached an eloquent sermon from the 28th chapter of St. Matthew's gospel, v. 18, 19, 20. The canons' verger then conducted the Bishop designate to the chapel appointed, where he was invested with the rochet. During his absence the anthem, "We have heard" (Aldrich—Psalm xliv. 1–6) was sung. At the conclusion the Bishop designate returned to the *sacrarium*, where he was presented to the Archbishop. The Consecration Service from the Book of Common Prayer was then proceeded with, the Litany being chanted by two minor canons. When the Archbishop had concluded the questions to the Bishop designate he retired and put on his robes, and the Bishops of London and Manchester (the presenting bishops) resumed their seats, and an anthem, "The Lord gave the Word" (Handel), was sung; after which the Bishop designate returned and knelt down at the communion table, and the *Veni Creator* (Palestrina) was sung by the whole choir. The Consecration Service then proceeded, and at the conclusion the Bishop designate took his seat within the rails. The holy sacrament was then administered, and the ceremony closed. There was a very large congregation present. The Rev. Dr Fulford, the new bishop, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, of which college he became a fellow in 1825. He was afterwards for twenty years rector of the populous manufacturing town of Trowbridge in Wiltshire, and for the last four years and half minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, and also chaplain to the Duchess of Gloucester. The newly constituted diocese of Montreal is formed out of the late diocese of Quebec, which formerly contained the whole of the province of Lower Canada. The new diocese will contain the whole district of Montreal as defined for judicial purposes. The late Bishop (Dr Mountain) will take the name of Bishop of Quebec, and will retain the districts of Quebec, Gaspé, and Three Rivers. The new diocese will contain 417,213 inhabitants, 56,258 square miles, and only 44 clergymen. The parish church of Christ Church, a large and rather handsome Grecian edifice, will be made the cathedral of the Bishop, who will remain at Montreal. It was intended that the consecration of the new Bishop of the Canterbury settlement, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, D.D, who for some years past has filled the post of Principal at the National Society's Training College, Battersea, should have taken place yesterday; but in consequence of certain necessary arrangements not having been complied with his consecration has been postponed for the present. The Bishop of Montreal will proceed forthwith to enter on the episcopal duties of his diocese.—*Times, July 26.*

Death of Mr. Kirby, the Entomologist.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. William Kirby, M.A., Rector of Burham, Suffolk, at that place, where he had resided 68 years, on Thursday, July 4, in the 91st year of his age. Mr. Kerby was Honorary President of the Entomological Society of London, President of the Ipswich Museum, and Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, Zoological, and Geological Societies, besides being honorary member of several foreign societies, and has left behind him an imperishable name as one of the first entomologists of this or any age. This title he would have assured to himself had he written no other work than his "Monographia Apum Angliæ," published in 1801, in two volumes, 8vo., in which, from materials almost wholly collected by himself, and the plates of which were mostly etched by his own hand (having taken lessons in the art for this express purpose), he described upwards of 200 of the wild bees of this country, with a largeness and correctness of view as to their family (or as they are now considered, generic) divisions, that excited the warmest admiration of British and foreign entomologists. But when to this great work we add his other entomological labours, his numerous and valuable papers in the "Transactions of the Linnean Society;" the "Introduction to Entomology," written in conjunction with Spence; the entomological portion of his Bridgewater Treatise "On the History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals;" and his description (occupying a quarto volume), of the insects of the "Fauna Boreali-Americana" of Sir John Richardson; it will be evident how largely and successfully he has contributed to the extension of his favourite science; and all this without encroaching in the slightest degree on his professional or social duties; for, while ranking so high as an entomologist, he was during his long life a most exemplary and active clergyman, beloved by his parishioners of all ranks, and one of the warmest of friends, and most simple-minded, kind-hearted, and pious of men.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

Fire at St. Petersburgh.—Hull, July 22.—Extract from a private letter:—"St. Petersburgh, July 16.—A tremendous fire has been raging for five or six hours on the north side of the river, near the guard ship, and the loss will be immense. The wind is strong from south-east. The sulphur wharf, on the opposite side of the river, has taken fire; should the wind change, the tallow wharf on Baird's Quay will be greatly endangered."

The Metropolitan Police Testimonial to the late Sir Robert Peel.—Wednesday being the pay-day of the Metropolitan Police, consisting of 18 divisions, amounting to nearly 5000 men, it was decided that a subscription towards the monument about to be erected to the memory of the late right hon. baronet should be entered into by the whole of this force as a tribute of the respect and regret they feel at his sudden demise, he having been the minister who first established the system in this country.

A young man named William James was arrested on the 1st August last, on suspicion of being concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate Lord John Russell. He is represented as having put in the hands of the police the following letter, of which he is believed to be the author:—"The King's Arms, July 31, 1850. Dear Roundell,—You told us in your letter, dated the 28th, that if it had fallen to your lot to commit this bloody act of murder on Lord John Russell, you would wait our directions as to the manner in which it should be carried out, or if we had made any new arrangements. There is nothing more, excepting this, what we agreed to the other night, that if anything happens to frustrate our design at the House of Commons, on Friday night, we have already secured a place to do for him—late on Saturday night, at his private residence, No. 32, Chesham-place, where those swells will be within a short distance to hand us over the tin, if we do the job well. £125 each for the four of us, and we have planned it so as to make our escape secure, having already made arrangements to leave England. You will meet us at the house on Friday night; you need not be afraid, as the gun is a silent one, and will make no report; take sure aim, then we shall be all right; if you do it clean we will think of you. Thorn and me saw one of the swells the other day at the Reform Club. We went in disguise as two friends, where we had a long talk about Polly Birch, to write this. We shall say no more at present, as we shall see you to-morrow. We remain, your co-partners, Thorn, Spencer, Duckworth. Thorn carries this to you himself." The prisoner made a long rambling defence, and was remanded for a week.

The James Jardine.—The James Jardine, hired convict ship, has arrived at moorings at the Royal Arsenal, Dr. Campbell, surgeon-superintendent, is to take on board about 300 male convicts for conveyance to Van Diemen's Land. About 80 convicts will be put on board at Woolwich from the convicts here and from Millbank Penitentiary; the others will be taken from Portsmouth and Portland convict stations. These men will receive tickets of-leave on arriving at their destination. Among the convicts sent out in this vessel there will be twelve irreclaimable characters, who will have to pay the penalty of their misconduct in the highly penal settlement of Norfolk Island, all attempts to reclaim them in this country having been found useless, and their longer continuance here being a bad example to others.—*Times, July 27.*

Death of Mr. Robert Stevenson.—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Stevenson, the civil engineer, an event which took place on Friday. Mr. Stevenson had reached the advanced age of 78. The contemporary of Telford, Rennie, and Stephenson (of England) needs no biography beyond an enumeration of his works. Mr. Stevenson, it will be remembered, was the sole designer and executor of the celebrated Bell Rock Lighthouse, which is in itself a monument of ingenuity and industry. Mr. Stevenson first brought into notice the superiority of malleable iron rods for railways over the old cast iron, a fact which has been fully acknowledged. He also surveyed the line between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and though his plan was not adopted, it was much admired. The coast of Scotland, however, is the place where the labours of Mr. Stevenson are principally to be seen. Not a harbour, rock, nor island, but bears evidence of his indefatigable industry, and it is incalculable to think of the amount of life and property which by his exertions have been saved. In matters relating to the construction of harbours, docks, or breakwaters, he was generally consulted as an authority, and received, as a mark of respect and admiration, a gold medal from the late King of the Netherlands. In private life nothing could exceed the amiability and goodheartedness of Mr. Stevenson.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

A Curious Case of Divorce.—In the House of Lords, the other day, Lord Brougham brought under consideration of the Lords the following curious case of divorce:—The petitioner in this case was a Mrs. Georgina Hall, a lady of birth and fortune, residing at Bayswater, who had contracted a clandestine marriage with her present husband in the month of September last. Her maiden name was Foley, and her marriage was unknown to her parents. It took place at the parish church; and at the church door the parties separated. No consummation of the marriage had taken place since, and nothing criminal had taken place between the parties before. The lady was, therefore, in the unfortunate position of a "maiden wife." After two months had passed in the hope of obtaining the consent of her parents to her marriage—for with that object she had postponed its consummation—her husband went and cohabited with a young woman of education, a milliner in Bond-street, and, in less than four months after his first marriage, took his mistress to France, and there intermarried with her at the house of the British ambassador. The first marriage was in every respect a valid marriage, though consummation had not followed it. Mrs. Georgina Hall had already obtained a divorce *à mensâ et thoro*, in consequence of the adultery of her husband; and now she prayed for a divorce *à vinculo matrimonii*. This was of all cases the hardest he had ever known.

During Whitsun week, the London and North-Western Railway took 13,000 holiday excursionists between Liverpool and Manchester at reduced fares, and 1300 from Manchester to London. The pleasure traffic on the lines in and out of Birmingham was unprecedented, being nearly 100,000 persons. On Whit-Monday and Tuesday the Midland Railway took 50,000 personsover their lines.

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